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Non-aligned countries meet in Algiers

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Twelve years ago the division of the world into two hostile blocs headed by the United States and the Soviet Union finally led to an informal alliance of 25 States describing themselves as neutral.

Their attempts to escape the process of polarisation resulting from the Cold War between East and West and establish a third force in the world met with varying fortunes.

Tito, Nehru, Sukarno and Nassar – the men who most inspired the movement – were unable to opt out altogether from the world of international politics determined by Russia and the United States.

The were also unable to foresee that the European Economic Community would become a serious economic competitor of the two major powers and that China would develop into a political rival.

Yugoslavia's, India's and Egypt's changes of policy illustrate how difficult it is for States at the centre of world interest to remain independent of the major powers' spheres of influence.

India and, more especially, Egypt both lost their political virginity and abandoned their policy of pursuing national interests first and foremost. Both States became dependent on the Soviet Union and conducted wars with her support.

That is not meant as a criticism, it is merely a reminder of the banal historical experience that aggression or policies of pacifism depend more on the possession or non-possession of arms than on principles or ideals. We can see this theory confirmed almost every day and are therefore forced to consider the policies of the neutral States in this light.

The fourth summit conference of neutral States – now numbering more than seventy – will try and avoid these problems as much as possible even though they play a major role in relations between many African and Asian countries. Though it is a fact that neutral countries too have their conflicts, discussions at the Algiers conference will understandably not centre on them.

Until recently the founders of this political movement were given credit for having put an end to the division of the world into blocs and pointing out the way to understanding and detente.

This is now causing their heirs increasing concern. Talks between the major powers may have reduced the danger of major war but they have done nothing to prevent fresh localised conflicts in which the major powers intervene, though without attacking each other.

An even more relevant point for the neutral States may be that their freedom of movement is being restricted more by the spirit of cooperation among the major powers than it would have been by restricted confrontation.

There are widespread and not completely unjustified fears of a duumvirate or triumvirate of world powers acting as international arbitrators. The most striking evidence that these fears exist was provided during the preliminary discussions to the main conference by Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika who demanded that both the United States and the Soviet Union should withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean. The reason his demand was so spectacular is that Algeria herself was being considered a possible base for the Russian fleet until not so long ago.

But all the countries represented at the Algiers conference will modify their attitude towards the major powers according to their own discretion and requirements. However, all the neutral States in their position as developing nations are more or less united in their efforts to obtain more money from the industrialised world to aid their economic development.

Because of the rich nations' superior technology amongst other factors the economic gap between the rich and the poor has grown larger rather than smaller in recent years.

State and private financiers are exercising more caution in view of past experiences of development aid projects, especially the insecurity connected with capital investment.

Neutral States possessing important raw materials such as oil, gas or metals could adopt the counter-strategy of cutting off supplies or charging considerably higher prices.

Policy of this type could prove effective but there are drawbacks – achieving solidarity among those nations with raw materials would not prove easy. Not all countries are in the same position as Libya whose income from oil far exceeds any sum that it could reasonably spend on the domestic front.

Threatening to cut supplies of raw materials could make a great impression on those industrial nations without raw materials of their own but it could also prove detrimental to those developing nations that do not produce many raw materials and therefore depend on outside help. This could lead one day to division within the ranks of the neutrals.

Josef Riedmiller

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 September 1973)

IN THIS ISSUE



FRG win at Kiev

Prince Philip congratulating the winners of the three-day event in the European championships held at Kiev. From left to right Herbert Blöcker on *Albrant*, Horst Karsten on *Sioux*, Kurt Mergler on *Vaibel* and Harry Klugmann on *El Paso*. (Photo: dpa)

Willy Brandt to address UN General Assembly

Bonn has made thorough preparations for its official entry into the United Nations Organisation on Tuesday, 18 September. Final consultations are now being conducted with our military allies (including France) and our partners within the European Community.

The entry of the "German Democratic Republic" and "Germany, Federal Republic of," as the 133rd and 134th members of the United Nations (according to the English alphabet) is already guaranteed.

The Federal government will take advantage of its first official appearance at the full assembly to establish contacts with other States. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, who is due to deliver a fifteen-minute speech to the General Assembly after the vote on 18 September, is giving a reception where he will also be able to greet Otto Winzer, his opposite number from the German Democratic Republic.

Chancellor Willy Brandt plans to fly to New York on 23 September though he is not due to speak to the UN General Assembly until 26 September. He will therefore have ample opportunity for political discussion though no arrangements have yet been made.

The general debate in which Chancellor Brandt will outline the Federal Republic's position in a 45-minute speech begins as early as 21 September and will continue for three weeks or so.

This general debate in which the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic make their first appearance before the UN General Assembly will deal with development aid, Korea, a number of problems connected with disarmament, decolonisation, the Rhodesia question and human rights.

Brandt will remain at the United Nations until 27 September. The Federal Republic's delegation will be made up of some 35 politicians, excluding the Chancellor and his advisers.

Two SPD members, two from the CDU/CSU and one from the FDP will represent the Bundestag in the delegation. Social Democrat Karl-Hans Kern will also be included in the delegation in his capacity as head of the United Nations Association.

Bonn's policy for its future activities as a full member of the United Nations is to participate objectively and without bias and dispense with any spectacular initiatives.

Bonn plans to concentrate on disarmament, the preservation of peace, economic and welfare problems including development aid, technology, environmental questions, the codification of international law and issues involving human rights. At the United Nations human rights is normally dealt with as a collective problem as opposed to individual human rights.

Egbert Mörbitz

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 September 1973)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

West must not remain silent on dissident trials

Ulrich Sahm, Bonn's level-headed ambassador in Moscow, has cabled writer Günter Grass advising him to postpone his visit to the Soviet capital. In his telegram the ambassador talked in terms of a hectic and nervous atmosphere in Moscow.

Criticise Sahm's move one may, but it would be as well to bear in mind his characterisation of the current climate of political opinion in Moscow. What is going on in the Soviet Union at present may well be more than has so far come to light – and this alone is alarming and unusual enough!

The trial of Pyotr Yakir and Viktor Krasin, particularly the spectacular press conference at the end, the campaign against Andrei Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn and more especially the relative restraint the security forces have thus far observed in responding to the energetic reactions on the part of the two men under attack all serve to warrant far-reaching suppositions.

The possibility can no longer be precluded that these goings-on reflect substantial differences of opinion among the Soviet leaders. It need not be a matter of struggles for power. There is no need to resort to the dramatic vocabulary of Kremlinologists of old.

What is involved is worries and anxieties shared to some extent by all Soviet leaders, but more by some than by others. Or put another way, it is a matter of differing views as to priorities.

The issue at stake is one that continually preoccupies the West in its assessment of future Soviet policies: what repercussions are the normalisation of foreign policy, the relaxation of tension and economic cooperation (on which Moscow is even keener than the West) having on domestic developments within the Soviet Union?

The second question follows automatically from the viewpoint of the powers that be in Moscow. What must or can be done in order to ensure that the resulting threat to the Communist system, to peace and quiet in the Soviet sense of the term and, last but not least, to the power of the present rulers is kept to a minimum?

This problem is nothing new and by no means limited to the Soviet Union. During the Cold War it may hardly have arisen, or at least by no token so virulently. But this all changed as the Soviet leadership was compelled to downgrade the Capitalist and Imperialist bogeys as portrayed for home consumption in the interests of intensified economic cooperation with the West.

In addition the number of personal encounters with visitors increased and more and more information from the West became accessible. And it was all bright, new, beautiful and intriguing.

Westerners may feel the touchiness of Soviet leaders on developments such as these to be exaggerated and to bear no relation to the difficulties that might ensue for a world power. But time moves more slowly in Russia, and certainly differently.

The sealing-off of the country from outside influence, mistrust of everything foreign, the uncompromising and brutal persecution of people who hold unorthodox views and, by way of corollary, the immense courage of individuals and small groups of people in stating their views, resisting pressure and submitting to punishment and ruin are all part and parcel of the country and its people and always have been. These are not qualities that have only arisen since the Soviet take-over.

It was a little naive to assume that a policy of coming to terms would result in overnight changes in the Soviet Union, as it were. These were hardly to be expected in other Eastern European countries and the GDR, even though none of them are subject to such grave handicaps to the development of personal and intellectual freedrom as beset the Soviet Union.

Must the West then merely bide its time, resign itself to the situation or even tacitly accept it?

The answer to this question must be in the negative if only because the Communists themselves have no intention of refraining from anything ranging from criticism of to intervention in the West. Even so, the West must consider carefully what it does and how it goes about it.

Politicians who think merely in terms of procuring an alibi in the eyes of domestic opinion and fail to consider the effect their words may have on the people to whom they are addressed, those in need of assistance, would do better to say nothing at all.

The only way of achieving any progress is to bear in mind the problems outlined, dismiss the idea of creating a rumpus in the Soviet Union from a safe administrative cubby-hole in the West and try instead to remind the Soviet leaders firmly and persistently of the principles of their own constitution, the UN Charter and other treaties, conventions and agreements the Soviet Union has signed.

Straightforward protest against inhuman treatment and sentences can also prove of use, provided it has a convincing ring in Soviet ears. One factor that ought to be borne in mind, though by no means the only one applying to protests of this kind, is that the party lodging the protest must make it clear that he does not suppose the addressee to be unwilling to correct errors and mistakes.

Whether the cable sent by Bonn's man in Moscow stands up to critical scrutiny along these lines is another matter. There may be unknown subtleties in respect of the current situation in the Soviet capital and our ambassador's position there render his move more to the point might be imagined.

The statements by the executive of the Social Democrat and "from (Bonn) Federal gover sources" regarding the persecu Soviet dissidents will certainly no done any harm.

Whether they have been sufficie as the Opposition Christian Demo Professor Kurt Biedenkopf has sugg Chancellor Willy Brandt himself sh speak out is, again, another matter limits of the possible, or of what yet prove useful, have not yet reached.

Well-meant words nonetheless no substitute for direct political the next and best opportunity for is provided by the forthcoming phase of the European security co ce. This is an opportunity the Wes utilise – not exaggeratedly, maybe definitely and without undue circ tion.

Hans Gel

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 Septembe

Alva Myrdal urge superpowers to ac on disarmament

Only recently Alva Myrdal, Sw Minister of Disarmament, sou warning note to the effect that and America, the two superpowe continuing their nuclear arms unabated despite having sig agreement on the limitation of st arms.

Mrs Myrdal's assertion has no confirmed by sober statistics fr Institute of Strategic Studies, l indicating that both sides boa MIRV multiple-warhead missile supersonic fighter aircraft and ships.

The institute's figures sho pundits who insist on maintain the Eastern Bloc does no conventional superiority in Europe something to think about.

Be that as it may, the themselves are less alarming th resulting realisation how far the still is from disarmament of an There does not even seem to b prospect of an arms limitation at the present level.

The first full round of talks on balanced force reduction in Europe is in the offing, but both and the European security confere sure to prove a failure if negotiations the arms race contin spiral.

The superpowers must show by rather than words that they are prep at long last, to take disarm seriously.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 Septemb

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New tensions between Peking and Moscow

The ideological battle between the Soviet Union and China appears to be heading towards a new climax. Moscow is now seeking other ways and means of isolating Peking.

According to reports circulating among Eastern European diplomats, the Soviet Union is planning a conference of all communist parties throughout the world, probably in order to expel China from the world communist movement.

It is not yet possible to obtain confirmation of this rumour from any official source but it is extremely probable that Moscow is planning action of this type. These reports coincide with fresh evidence of increased hostility between China and the Soviet Union.

The conflict between Moscow and Peking is taking place on two levels – that of propaganda, where the situation is practically unchanged, and that of everyday politics.

It is often difficulty to distinguish the two levels. Outsiders therefore find it hard to judge just what is happening between China and the Soviet Union. Relations are already so bad that it is difficult to imagine how they could deteriorate further without leading to the outbreak of military hostilities. But nobody in either East or West believes this is about to happen.

If the Russians really do try to expel the Chinese from the international communist movement, those communist parties who try to entertain good relations with both Moscow and Peking would be in a difficult position. The

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Rumanians have already rejected any recriminations against China.

According to the unconfirmed report circulating in Moscow, the Russians announced their plans for a new communist summit at the Crimea conference of communist party leaders at the beginning of August.

Recent statements by party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Alma Ata and semi-official articles in the Russian press prove conclusively that Moscow no longer considers China a socialist State.

Diplomats in Moscow see various reasons why the Russians should press for fresh measures against China. They could be seriously concerned about China's anti-Russian propaganda in the Western world.

The Chinese have recently provided ammunition for those Western politicians who look on detente with scepticism. They have issued a large number of statements, many by Chou En-lai, calling on Western Europe not to relax its vigilance towards the Soviet Union.

A recent article in *Pravda* stated that "the Maoist leadership is now openly forming a political bloc with the most reactionary imperialist forces which represent the standpoint for militant anti-Sovietism, pursue aggressive, revanchist policies, oppose the forces of progress and support the continuation of bankrupt Cold War policies."

Eastern European diplomats offer a different explanation for Moscow's change of attitude. They claim that a pragmatic China headed by more moderate leaders desiring improved relations with Japan and the West would be a more serious rival to Moscow than a China isolated as a result of its Cultural Revolution.

Another view put forward is that the Soviet Union has now given up all hope of reaching agreement with China on any of the controversial issues between them. This view is also backed up by press reports referring to the vain attempts to reach agreement.

Russia's most significant attempt to deflect China from her anti-Soviet course came in 1971. Moscow proposed a pact of non-aggression that would also have outlawed the use of nuclear weapons.

Robert G. Kaiser

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 1 September 1973)

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Money, money everywhere – but insufficient for reforms

DIE ZEIT

Quiet reigns in government circles about budgeting. In previous years ere has regularly been a hubbub caused members of the Cabinet whose inistries have been short-changed. They e not hesitated to make their woes blic even before the Cabinet as a body cided finally how the revenue cake s to be divided.

But his year the background music has en conspicuous by its absence.

The recently published government decisions did not even give rise to the regular heavyweight contest of previous ears between Finance and Economic Affairs Ministers at which everyone anted to be a second of one of the ntestants.

Even the warmings dealt out by the Opposition about ill-advised risks, ses, inflation and the like have been ss obtrusive this September than in past years. The advent of the 134,500 million Marks budget for 1974 has been quite undramatic.

The general public will not particularly grieve about this. Their interest in State expenditure is grossly over-estimated. Although the budget is the most important lever of parliamentary control for the Bundestag to the public at large it is a book with seven seals.

The quietness with which government spending is at present being planned can be explained by the fact that they are drinking from a cup that runneth over. Revenue is increasing so rapidly that government estimates of what they can expect to receive are constantly having to be corrected upwards.

Contentment at the full coffers could prove to be treacherous – the layer of money could prove to be too thin. For it is inflation that is filling the State's cup, and that is never a sound basis for government expenditure plans. This is already obvious, since the cost of government investments is rising and the increases in civil service pay and social welfare benefits lies above the inflation rate.

There is little leeway for those reforms that cost money to implement.

This autumn the situation will become clearer when the rounds of collective bargaining for 1974 wages begin. The discontent of workers in commercial enterprises has rubbed off on those in the civil service.

They are demanding a thirteenth monthly salary each year and are likely to stick out for a ten-per-cent salary increase if not higher. As far as we can tell from what has gone before this is more than the finance ministers in Bonn and the provinces have available.

More than this, however, the government must be fearing the growing wrath of the taxpayer at the latent increases in tax occasioned by inflation and the continuation of old rates of taxation.

The CDU/CSU Opposition in the Bundestag intends to demand tax reliefs for people with small or moderate incomes. This could well be the most effective weapon the Opposition has found in its armoury since the election defeat last November.

Revenue from wages tax increased by twenty per cent in the first six months of this year and between July 1972 and July 1973 it rocketed by no less than 54 per cent!

Many people who do not believe stable prices will ever return, and who therefore show little understanding for the government's stabilisation policy with all its rigours are bound to go along with the Opposition's demands. And next year there are provincial assembly elections coming up.

Thus, the government will need strong nerves if it is to withstand this pressure and hold off tax reform to the scheduled date in 1975.

Presumably the government will also have to give up its hopes of achieving an SPD/FDP majority in the Bundesrat. However, if the government gives in to the call for tax reliefs (bringing increased purchasing power in their wake) next year they will find their financial position precarious – and their stabilisation endeavours will presumably collapse around their ears.

It is difficult to govern the country, even when the coffers are full. If the State spends this money suspicion and anger are aroused in he populace. But if it is allowed to return to the pockets of the taxpayers the fires of inflation are fuelled.

The theory that the State stands to gain from inflation has been proven fallacious in recent years. The proof of the pudding was in a long list of reforms that had to be shelved. The theory is now being confirmed – by the cup that runneth over.

Dieter Piel

(Die Zeit, 7 September 1973)

CDU begins uphill climb to power with new programme

The CDU has much ground to make up with regard to discussions of a political programme for the future. The Christian Democrats lost the inspiration for leadership and were for this reason turfed out of the governmental position to the Opposition benches. They must re-define their standpoint if they are to regain their old political power.

These are the things that the more self-critical members of the "union" parties have been saying for some years now. At the Saarbrücken party congress in 1971 these voices of criticism led to the setting up of a party commission to discuss basics. This was headed by MP Richard von Weizsäcker. Its job was to reflect on the stand the party was to take on matters of principle.

This commission has just produced its second report, and at long last there are the beginnings of new policy contours for the CDU.

In fact this must be described as the first basic programme of the CDU. Up till now there have only been so-called campaigns of action – the most recent of them dating from 1971.

Apart from these campaigns the "union" parties adhered to principles that were never laid out in any kind of manifesto.

Despite this the party proved to be the strongest political force in the Federal Republic in the first twenty years history of this country. It was from the Christian Democratic Union that the "Social welfare market economy" evolved with its child prodigy "the economic miracle". The party developed an exemplary social welfare legislation with an alliance and security policy that rested in the lap of the free Western world.

The other major party in the land, the Social Democrats (SPD), agreed to accept many of these CDU principles. If it had not done so it would not have had a chance of wresting the governmental role from the CDU in 1969. Thus it is quite logical that the CDU should now be trying to regain its old originality.

In the midst of these efforts there now seems to be a common denominator to which the "union" parties are trying to reduce thir planning and action. The commission on basic principles defined this in the opening sentences of its report: "Liberty is at the top of our list of priorities. It is the great political task of our time to secure liberty. Liberty must be achieved by means of freedom from dependence and coercion. Material wants are not the be-all and end-all of liberty. Liberty aims at creating self-determination in place of outside imposition, responsibility instead of indifference."

One could say that the CDU has leapt on to a position already occupied by the other two parties, SPD and FDP. It is quite true that the CDU's two rivals vehemently protest their desire for liberty in their political manifestos.

But we must no overlook the fact that on the left wing of the SPD/FDP coalition – particularly among the SPD's Young Socialists – there are clear signs of a swing towards Socialism, with a lessening of the rights of self-determination of the individual in favour of government by an, as yet, nebulous society and State.

Communists, who have so far been an extremist minority in the Federal Republic with no hope of ever coming to power, have not been slow to make use of the opportunity thus presented to them, and there is the danger that this purely domestic political development could spill over on to the foreign policy field with dire consequences.

Already it seems as if the government no longer feels as free in its dealings with the communist East as it once was. This appears to be acting as a spanner in the works of Western solidarity.

Apart from the intellectual beginnings the CDU basic programme has admittedly not progressed very far.

What the commission has had to say on subjects such as The World of Work, Leisure-Time Pursuits, Social Services, a Popular Party and the State is partially self-critical, but for the rest fragmentary and contentious, as has been seen clearly in the discussions on the topical subject of worker participation in management.

Much greater efforts will be needed if the "union" parties are to create for themselves a platform from which they can leap to future successes. At the party-political conference in Hamburg this autumn specific work on the basic programme is due to begin officially from the party's point of view. Even though the next general elections are not due till 1976 there is no time to lose.

In the meantime there are tough provincial assembly elections to get through, important legislation to be ratified. The new CDU leaders, Kohl, Biedenkopf and Carstens must carve out a name for themselves in the rock of party strata.

There are many rivers to cross and many battles to be fought and won, not least the battle with Franz Josef Strauss and his colleagues in the CSU.

Heinzgünter Klein

(Der Tagesspiegel, 4 September 1973)

New leaders for political youth groups

All three party youth organisations in this country will have a change of leadership this winter. The national chairmen of the Young Socialists (Wolfgang Roth), Young Free Democrats (Friedrich Neunhöffer), and *Junge Union* (Jürgen Echternach) are vacating their posts.

According to a spokesman for the national committee of the Young Socialists the Chairman of the *Jusos* Wolfgang Roth does not intend to stand for re-election at the national congress of Young Socialists in January "for age and professional reasons". He has held the post for about two years.

A potential successor to 32 year-old Roth is Heidi Wieczorek-Zeul, the Chairman of the *Jusos* in South Hesse, who is already a member of the national committee. But no definite decision has yet been made on whether she will go forward as a candidate.

Hartmut Hess, the spokesman for the South Hesse branch of the SPD, said that the question of this vacancy is to be raised at the meeting of the Federal state executive and a district committee meeting in Marburg.

Age is also the main reason for the departure of Friedrich Neunhöffer, whose office will change hands at the forthcoming national assembly of delegates of the Young Free Democrats on 26 to 28 January next year.

Neunhöffer, 35, has said that he intends to devote his energies to local government work in his native town of Stuttgart when he leaves the liberal youth group. He will also be involved in the work of an unofficial party sub-committee engaged on the future development of the Freiburg Programme.

Observers in Bonn say that Neunhoffer is preparing to compaign for the FDP at the 1976 general election. No names have as yet been bandied around as possible successor to the departing *Judo* leader.

The *Junge Union* (CDU/CSU) will also have a younger chairman after the next national meeting, when Jürgen Echternach vacates his seat for reasons of age. He is reported to be planning to pursue his political career in Hamburg and on a national level (he is a member of the CDU national committee).

Four candidates will put up for his post. They are committee members Wulf Schönbohm, Matthias Wissmann and Bernd Neumann and Palatinate *JU* official Kurt Lechner.

Hans Lerchbacher

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 August 1973)

SPD/FDP ahead in poll

The parties of the SPD/FDP coalition government were more popular with the voting public in June than were the CDU/CSU Opposition, according to a recently published survey by the Emnid Institute.

Asked how they would vote it there were an immediate election 49 per cent said they would back Willy Brandt and the Social Democrats. Ten per cent pledged their allegiance to Walter Scheel and the Free Democrats. The CDU/CSU were promised 37 per cent, the DKP (Communists) two per cent and the NPD (right wing) one per cent.

The Emnid study showed that of the working classes 59 per cent supported the SPD, but only 29 per cent the [illegible] parties and seven per cent the FDP.

Among the more surprising discoveries were the attitudes of the juniors and seniors. Of the eighteen and nineteen year-olds 56 per cent expressed support for the SPD and 32 for the Opposition. Of the over-65s 49 per cent support the SPD, 41 per cent the CDU/CSU. *ddp*

([illegible] Zeitung, [illegible] September 1973)

■ CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Human Rights Commission to rule on Brückmann case

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Fifteen top lawyers from fifteen different countries will decide whether seventeen-year-old Ingrid Brückmann should be handed over to the East Berlin authorities.

A West Berlin court upheld demands by the German Democratic Republic that she be extradited. She is wanted in East Berlin for killing her father, though in extenuating circumstances. After committing the crime she fled to the West.

The court ruling will not take immediate effect as Ingrid Brückmann's lawyer has taken the case to the Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg.

The final verdict will be of major importance to the administration of justice in this country. If the lawyers in Strasbourg rule against the Federal Republic there can be no doubt that the West Berlin authorities will have to foot the bill.

None of the other cases referred to Strasbourg by lawyers from the Federal Republic has attracted so much public interest as the Brückmann case. But the case has also aroused a good deal of human sympathy and has also raised a number of tricky questions about the judicial relationship between the two German States.

It cannot be judged at present how much the Commission will let itself be swayed by this special situation. The European Convention on human rights and basic liberties does not guarantee refugees the right to asylum. But there is also a codicil forbidding countries to expel their own subjects. In the past the Commission has always displayed reluctance to approve the extradition of foreigners to their home country if an uncertain fate lies in store for them.

The European Human Rights Convention has been in force since 1953 when it was concluded by the member States of the Council of Europe. For various reasons only France and Switzerland refused to ratify it.

The members of the Council of Europe did not feel that a mere declaration of human rights, as at the United Nations, was adequate and decided to set up institutions to guarantee the acceptance of these rights.

The Commission and the Court of Justice for Human Rights were established as a result. But only eleven European States allow their citizens to take cases to the court. When this is not the practice, there can only be complaints by one State against another.

The Commission is the first authority to which cases are referred. Complaints concerning the violation of the Human Rights Convention can only be referred to the Commission.

The Commission's members are elected by the Council of Europe's Ministerial Council from a list of names put forward by the various groups of parliamentarians on the Consultative Assembly. Each country can put forward three names.

A new member from the Federal Republic will have to be appointed this autumn as Professor Adolf Süsterheim wishes to retire for reasons of health. The members of the Commission are responsible only to their own conscience. They do not receive instructions from the State they represent and political affiliations play no part.

The Commission is a group that has no counterpart in the national administration of justice. It can only give a binding verdict on whether a complaint is admissible or inadmissible. No appeal may be made against its ruling.

Complaints can be immediately rejected when the Human Rights Convention is obviously not violated or for formal reasons, for instance when the two States involved have not exhausted the possibilities open to them on a bilateral level.

If the Commission rules that a complaint is admissible, it calls upon the parties concerned to explain their respective positions more fully but it can also interrogate witnesses and order investigations. Member States are bound to support the Commission.

Its prime duty is to try to reach an agreement between the two parties. If it does not succeed in achieving this end and still finds the complaint justified after completing its inquiries it compiles a report that is passed on to the Ministerial Committee.

This is where the second stage of proceedings begins. The Commission is therefore judge (when deciding on the admissibility of a complaint), a board of inquiry and arbitrator (during proceedings) and both prosecutor and lawyer for the plaintiff (when it refers a case to the Ministerial Committee).

The Council of Ministers can reach a verdict with a two thirds' majority and call upon the State in question to remedy the grounds for complaint. But the Commission or one of the States involved in proceedings can also refer the case to the Court of Justice for Human Rights within three months of receiving the report. However not all States recognise the jurisdiction of this court of justice.

Every member State on the Council of Europe has one representative at the Court of Justice. This also applies in the case of France and Switzerland. Professor René Cassin, the well-known French human rights expert, was head of the Court of Justice for many years.

Members are elected by the Consultative Assembly of parliamentarians from a list in much the same way as the Commission itself. Member States are obliged to obey the Court of Justice's rulings and the Council of Ministers ensures that this occurs.

Up to this summer the Commission received ten complaints from member States and over six thousand from individuals. Over six hundred complaints were received in each of the last two years alone. But over one hundred of these were submitted by Asians who had difficulties entering Britain despite their British passports.

The most important complaint raised by a State or States was that brought by the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries against Greece. Greece escaped what looked like certain condemnation by leaving the Council of Europe.

The more than six thousand individual complaints were based on various articles contained in the Human Rights Convention. There have been many complaints about inappropriately long terms of custody, inadequate treatment for sick prisoners, maltreatment or alleged difficulties about consulting a lawyer.

A number of complaints objected to British action in Northern Ireland. Cases raised by Scandinavians include the non-recognition of professional associations as trade unions entitled to negotiate pay deals as well as the compulsory attendance of religious instruction and sex education lessons at schools.

Ninety-five per cent of the complaints have been declared inadmissible. Agreements between the parties have been reached in most of the other cases. Amendments to existing laws or changes in administrative regulations or practice are often made as a result.

If the basic principles of law are to be taken seriously, there is no such thing as a minor, insignificant case when human rights have been violated. But lawyers at Strasbourg also accept that there is no such thing as a Utopia either. The European Human Rights Convention, the Commission and the Court of Justice recognise that in a community rights can only be protected so long as this does not impinge upon the rights of others. Political action cannot be rendered impossible by referring to ideals.

The basic rights supported by the Convention and the institutions are contained in most European constitutions – the right to privacy, housing and family life, the secrecy of postal communications, the freedom of thought, conscience and worship, the right to express one's opinion freely and the right of peaceful assembly.

Difficulties start to arise when certain exceptions are brooked for reasons of security or law and order and when defining the point at which a citizen may be dispossessed of his basic liberties.

There are also doubts concerning guarantees for an unprejudiced hearing before an unbiased court. The Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg has a major role to play – even at State level.

Ernst Kobbert

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 September 1973)

Police chief predicts crime boom

By the end of the seventies the Fe[...] Republic's crime rate will prob[...] have reached the same proportions as [...] of America in 1970. The number [...] homicide cases in the Federal Rep[...] will then be sixty per cent higher th[...] the beginning of the seventies.

Robbery with violence will [...] increased by three hundred per cent [...] thefts, breaking and entering and ca[...] larceny involving more than one hu[...] Marks will have increased by one hu[...] per cent.

In 1980 there will be eleven murde[...] serious cases of attempted murder [...] day in the Federal Republic, a rape [...] hour, extortion or robbery every [...] minutes, a car theft every three mi[...] and a larceny or case of breaking [...] entering every few seconds or so.

This is any rate is what Hans W[...] Hamacher, head of the Cologne [...] squad, claims in his book *[...] Deutschland*. For the past five years [...] has been collecting information, ma[...] calculations and drawing comparisons [...] has come to a number of intere[...] conclusions.

Amongst other things he reveals [...] the crime rate rockets once a ce[...] population density has been reached [...] also believes that the density of [...] vehicles and television sets has an a[...] effect on crime statistics.

More information about crim[...] indispensable if the establishment [...] American-style underword is t[...] prevented, Hamacher claims. A [...] research station is required to tr[...] roots of crime in society.

Hamacher does not attach mu[...] to the research departments now [...] up at the Federal Crime Bureau [...] Hiltrup Police Academy as he do[...] believe that they will be able to ap[...] the subject in all its breadth. W[...] necessary, he claims, is a centr[...] national research department [...] specialists from various branche[...] science can work together.

Until a research department of [...] type is established, all hopes [...] computers could help in the fight [...] crime would be misplaced. As ma[...] computers can do no more [...] regurgitate the information about [...] that they are fed. So far this inform[...] is sparse.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 August [...])

Child cruelty figures are disturbing

Professor Eberhard Schomburg, head of the Association to Prevent Cruelty to Children, recently claimed that people in the Federal Republic are evidently more concerned about protecting dogs, cats and wild birds than they are about preventing cruelty to children.

He told journalists in Hanover that his organisation numbered only fifteen thousand members compared with the six hundred thousand or so who belong to animal protection societies.

This lack of interest displayed in child cruelty is coupled with alarming figures of children being maltreated, often with fatal consequences. The Lower Saxony police force states that over 1,500 cases of cruelty to children were registered in the Federal Republic in 1971 alone.

The actual figure will be much higher. "It can be assumed that only between five and ten per cent of cases ever become known," a police spokesman claimed. Experts believe that a figure of twenty to thirty thousand cases of child cruelty a year is realistic.

The Federal Crime Bureau, Wiesbaden, has issued statistics on the number of cases leading to death in 1972, the first time it has compiled information of this type. The alarming result of this investigation is that 107 children were tormented to death, usually by their parents. Here too the police believe that the number of undetected cases is considerably higher.

The Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the various police crime squads want to draw public attention to these figures. Thousands of posters bearing the tear-stained face of a maltreated girl and the words "Helpless children live among us, children who are hated, beaten and tormented" were distributed throughout the Federal Republic in May. Since then the public, in Lower Saxony at least, has bee[...] more conscious of child cruelty and [...] police have received more informa[...] about suspected cases.

The Association for the Preventio[...] Cruelty to Children is short of mon[...] well as members. "We would lik[...] organise exhibitions about child cr[...] but we just do not have the finance [...] cover this," Professor Schomburg co[...] mented. An exhibition planned for [...] Housewives Fair has had to be cance[...] as a result.

"Did you know that some one hun[...] children are tormented to death ev[...] year in the Federal Republic and [...] child cruelty is a more frequent cause [...] death than sexual offences?" the po[...] ask.

The police complain about apathy [...] the part of neighbours: "They must [...] the parents shouting and the child[...] crying, they must be able to see the [...] and bruises, the fresh scars or [...] burns." Refusing to come forward in [...] cases is sheer cowardice.

(Neue Hannoversche, 25 August 197[...])

■ THE MEDIA

Sunday morning chat show has 4 m. audience

[In]ternationaler Frühschoppen, the television discussion programme compered [by] Werner Höfer, has now been running [tw]enty years. Like its American [co]unterpart *Meet the Press* it is one of the [lo]ngest-running television series in the [wo]rld.

The best evidence of the popularity of the programme was provided ten years [a]go. A survey conducted in the German Democratic Republic to find out which [fi]gures in the Federal Republic were best [kn]own resulted in a second place for [We]rner Höfer. Only Konrad Adenauer [wa]s better known.

University graduates, manual workers, politicians and people who are merely [in]terested in politics sit in front of the television every Sunday morning to watch the discussion programme with six journalists from five countries, as the advertising blurb goes.

Sunday roasts are often forgotten as a [re]sult. Höfer has received a number of [le]tters from husbands asking for the [pro]gramme to be broadcast earlier in the [mor]ning, explaining that lunch is never [re]ady on time.

Over the course of the past twenty [ye]ars the programme has built up a [re]gular audience, mainly male, of between four and five million. Viewer [ra]tings consistently average 4.1 (on a scale [ra]nging from 0 to 5).

The Munzinger Archives Service tried to [g]et to the bottom of the *Internationaler [Frühs]choppen*: "Höfer has become a sort [o]f national institution by providing the [cos]y German Sunday with an air of [int]ernational politics."

Höfer himself, who prefers Moselle wine to the Rhine wine served during the programme, interprets the situation differently. The average German, he claims, is more prepared to accept criticism from abroad than from within his own ranks.

Journalist at *Internationaler Frühschoppen:* (from r. to. l.) Wellington Long (USA), Reginald Steed (Britain), Jacques Clergier (France), Werner Höfer, Alfred Cattani (Switzerland) Albert Grigoriantz (USSR).

The programme has run week in week out for the past twenty years. During this period there have only been about half a dozen Sundays when the *Internationaler Frühschoppen* was not broadcast.

When Höfer is asked how he manages it, he replies in mock seriousness: "I would like to ask my well-meaning contemporaries not to worry about the strain on me. I enjoy my work." Höfer even interrupts his annual holiday on Sylt in order to chair the programme.

The programme is unscripted. Before the programme starts Höfer and the journalists get into the swing of things over a cup of coffee. But the actual television discussion is not prepared in any way.

It is not always easy to get all the journalists to the studio. More journalists pull out on Saturday evening than Sunday audiences realise. When discussions centre around far-off crises such as Pakistan or Biafra there is also the danger that audiences will grow tired of the same old faces.

Despite Höfer's almost perfect chairmanship, there have sometimes been serious differences of opinion. Two Asian journalists – Cesar Vales and Hemen Ray – almost came to blows during a debate on the occupation of the Portuguese colony of Goa.

And Höfer himself can become heated, despite his normal coolness, when a guest suddenly puts forward a different opinion than at the beginning of the programme. He once hissed at a Arab journalist: "What you are now saying is both senseless and brazen."

When Russian correspondent Igor Maslow contributed no more than tirades of incessant propaganda to a discussion on the European Security Conference, Höfer refused to let him speak for the rest of the programme.

Oddly enough, Höfer receives only letters of approval after incidents of this type. One viewer even suggested he ought to become Foreign Minister. *Peter Fine*

(Handelsblatt, 31 August 1973)

(Photo: WDR)

Publishers discuss future of the mass media

A conference arranged by the Federal Association of Newspaper Publishers (BZDV) at this year's International Broadcasting Exhibition in Berlin discussed the future of the media and the policies to be adopted with regard to future developments.

As minister responsible for posts and telecommunications, Horst Ehmke did not fully commit himself on the question of piped television. Johannes Binkowski, head of the BZDV, warned against misusing media policy in order to change social policy.

Horst Ehmke stated that piped television had made advances in the Federal Republic as elsewhere. Some one hundred thousand households are already attached to joint reception centres.

The Post Office itself is conducting experiments in Hamburg with three thousand households and in Nuremberg with one thousand. Expenditure totals three million Marks.

A nationwide piped television network with twelve channels would demand investment totalling some twenty milliard Marks on the local network level alone. This amounts to around one thousand Marks per household. Nine thousand local networks would have to be set up.

As the Post Office cannot afford to finance a scheme of this magnitude, Ehmke proposes that it should be handed over to a publicly-owned or even private concern for a transitional period.

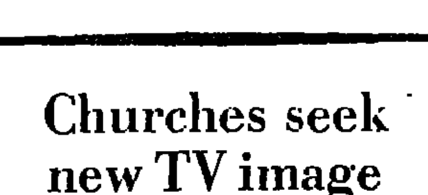
Ehmke would however like to see the operation and programme administration of such a scheme in the hands of a publicly-owned company although he stresses that the final decision has yet to be taken. Ehmke believes that one of the more important problems of media policy is the electronic distribution of newspapers – that is transmitted or facsimile newspapers – for which the cable system could also be used.

Ehmke claims that it is not merely distribution that is different. It is a completely new medium and therefore a direct rival to the traditional press. A practical form of organisation has yet to be found, he states.

Helmut Hammerschmidt, head of ARD, this country's first television channel, questioned the whole idea of "piped society". He asked whether the expense was worthwhile in view of uncertainty about future developments.

Johannes Binkowski stressed that there could be no local advertising by broadcasting stations if the press was not to suffer. Ehmke agreed. Binkowski also demanded that the traditional media must not be forgotten in the euphoria about new developments. "Media policy must consider all means of technical communication in their entirety," he stated.

(Handelsblatt, 5 September 1973)



Churches seek new TV image

Viewers recently had a preview of the new-look *Wort zum Sonntag*, television's longest-running series. After the [new]s and weather on the evening of [Sa]turday 1 September Barbara Hahne, [3]5, the mother of five children and wife [o]f a vicar in Moers, spoke about family problems.

Herr Geisendörfer, the Evangelical Church Council's television adviser, is eagerly awaiting the first viewer reactions. "Will she be accepted by the viewers or is she simply too good-looking for this [co]llege-style programme?" he asks.

A series of modest attempts to brighten up the series failed miserably in recent months. "We want laymen but despite all our efforts we have not found suitable candidates so far," Geisendörfer comments.

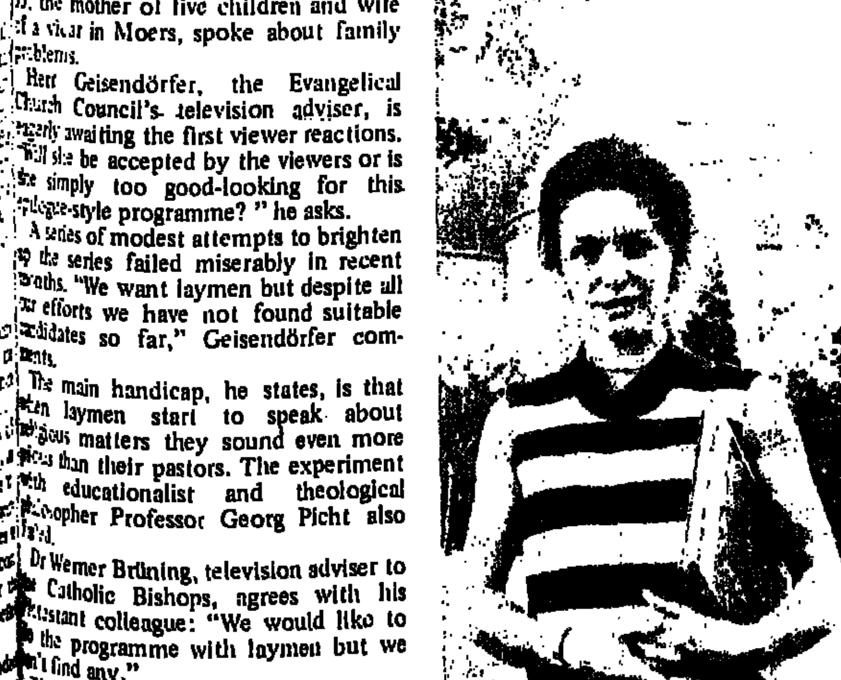
The main handicap, he states, is that when laymen start to speak about religious matters they sound even more pious than their pastors. The experiment with educationalist and theological philosopher Professor Georg Picht also failed.

Dr Werner Brüning, television adviser to the Catholic Bishops, agrees with his Protestant colleague: "We would like to [d]o the programme with laymen but we can't find any."

The only exceptions so far have been [He]rmann-Josef Kreitmeier, editor-in-chief [of] the *Eichstätter Kirchenblatt*, and [Th]eresia Kretschmann, formerly a doctor, [no]w a Carmelite nun.

Dr Brüning plans to remedy the shortage of suitable laymen by organising [a] series of test programmes at the Church's own television studio in Frankfurt this autumn. A number of candidates will take part in the experiment.

Brüning and Geisendörfer agree that the main problem is that the Churches are usually more progressively-minded than viewers who watch *Wort zum Sonntag*. They do not mean the viewers who switch on early in order not to miss the beginning of the following crime film but those who want to see the series and expect the speaker to be wearing a sober suit.



Barbara Hahne

(Photo: Bruno Waske)

Wort zum Sonntag is in a difficult position as it is a serious programme sandwiched between the evening's light entertainment. It would also be more appropriate to dub it "Word for Monday" and not Word for Sunday as it normally deals with everyday issues.

The Evangelical Church has drawn the logical conclusion from this. When the ZDF, this country's second television channel, changes its programme schedules this October the Evangelical Church will broadcast a new-look version of its series *Tagebuch* every second Sunday at a quarter to eight in the evening. The film slots and not men of the Church will do the talking.

"We have a number of proposals before us," Dr Brüning states on behalf of the Catholics, "but we have not yet reached our final decision."

It is often claimed that viewers do not want to see religion on television. But this is just not true, Dr Brüning comments: "Recently we have received more and more letters calling for televised Church services on a Sunday."

Years ago the Churches refused to allow television to stage its own mass on a Sunday as they were afraid that viewers would not attend Church services. "We are no longer bothered about thoughts of competition," Geisendörfer claims. "We are merely looking for a type of service that is suitable for television."

"We would like to televise more Church services," Dr Brüning states. "If they were arranged convincingly they could encourage people to go to church. The only problem is that it is impossible to arrange so many good services. It is not just a case of installing a few cameras and filming the service. We also need choirs and, if possible, an orchestra."

Television has forced even the Churches to think of quality.

(Welt am Sonntag, 26 August 1973)

■ ECONOMICS

Post mortem on wildcat strikes – who and what were to blame?

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The speed with which the government has entered talks with the unions and employers, and the television appeal for moderation by Chancellor Willy Brandt show how seriously Bonn has been taking the problem of wildcat strikes.

The government cannot sit back and watch autonomous action by workers in the metal industries undermining the authority of the trades unions, while both sides seek to justify excessive wages or prices, as the case may be, by pointing to inflation and blaming the government for causing it.

Bonn is on the one hand bound to respect the right of both sides of industry to collective bargaining, while on the other hand being made the whipping boy of them both as a result. The government cannot remain inactive as emotions on both sides become heated.

If IG Metall, its reputation already badly dented by its workers' wildcat action, finds itself condemned to achieve success at any price at the next round of pay talks and urged to make demands for rises of between twelve and twenty per cent the Bonn government can cheerfully throw its whole stabilisation programme out the window.

But there are other factors to be considered. This government, particularly the SPD side of it, came to power on a promise that the best interests of the working classes would be safe in its hands. Now the SPD is bound to be measured by this yardstick, which puts the party and the Coalition in quite a predicament.

Having subordinated currency stability at the outset, perhaps for too long and with too little careful consideration to the safeguarding of jobs (in other words over-employment) true to the motto of the Finance (and at that time also Economic Affairs) Minister Helmut Schmidt, "five per cent unemployment is worse than five per cent inflation", the government must now in its resolution to take action try to reconcile the kind of wages workers are expecting, to cover the extra cost of living, with the stabilisation policies it wishes to pursue.

When wildcat strikes start breaking out the signs are this will not be easy.

In this respect the decisive yet discreet immediate pressing of the Chancellor for negotiations between the two sides of industry is perhaps not just attack as the best form of defence without heed to the outcome of that attack.

But the unions, too, are in a far from happy position. Did they not once upon a time greet the SPD/FDP coalition as a kind of ideal government? Did they not moderate their claims at the last round of pay talks because, out of loyalty to the government, they wanted to improve the chances of the stabilisation programme?

If they exercise moderation again at the next round of pay talks they will plunge themselves into a crisis. If they strike twice as hard at this year's negotiations they will risk upsetting the government's stabilisation applecart.

It would not behove either the employers or the CDU/CSU to feel *Schadenfreude* at this prospect. The Opposition cannot be happy to see the government and unions get caught in a vicious circle that can only be broken at the cost of social unrest or economic instability.

As far as the employers are concerned they might busy themselves answering the question why they refused the unions what they later were to grant the workers in the form of a special bonus.

It would be quite mad to view the wildcat strikes as nothing more than the product of communist agitation, or a red conspiracy.

Of course there is no denying that in some places – Opel in Bochum and Ford in Cologne – Communists were pulling strings with the idea of creating chaos and disrupting economic peace and that the DKP had a hand in things – with their many representatives on works councils along the Rhine and Ruhr – not to mention the shortsighted appeals for solidarity from the Young Socialists.

But to make out the Commies were the originators of the wildcat strikes would be first of all to flatter them, and secondly it would be tantamount to sweeping the real cause of the bother under the carpet.

Firstly there is the position of the unions. Have they, since 1969, regarded themselves as the representatives of the workers or rather as the SPD's bodyguards?

Have they, to ensure the continuation of this government and the completion of its social welfare programme, lost contact with the rank and file? Ordinary workers are far more concerned about pay rises than participation in management or the chance to build up capital wealth in their savings accounts.

Were they prepared for radical students marching into factories? And must they now kowtow to the Communists ... disguise themselves as loyal ... travellers but who are inwardly ... with these 'panders to Capitalism'?

Such a crisis of confidence a... wildcat strikes should cause all co... to review their position. This ... equally to leading Social Democr... Bonn and the provinces. They mu... draw the line in the conflict o... between the interests of wage-earn... of economic stabilisation, with its ... on social reform.

First of all they must recogni... they are not completely innocent... they stretched the limits of expec... in both directions.

However the so-called hot autu... on cooling the political and social ... in the Federal Republic will hav... ged.

Dirk Bavend...

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 Augu...)

Friderichs and CBC keep braking

Some time will elapse yet, Eco... Affairs Minister Hans Frideri... the Central Bank Committee have ... before the currency guardians allo... foot to touch the accelerator again.

Seasonal factors have brought ... influence to bear on price levels ... yet no similar development ha... noted in goods that are not subj... seasonal fluctuations. In the ... industrial produce, the rise in p... continuing more or less unabated.

Attempts to change the trend ... have led to inroads being made in ... sectors, have not as yet led to a... showing up on the X-ray screen ... economic diagnosticians. So the F... Issue has refused to slacken its re... policies.

Without doubt Friderichs is ri... he asserts that the inflationary ... has spread throughout the ... cannot be eradicated overnight ... highly resistant, especially s... medicine must be administered ... for fear of killing the disease ... patient at the same time.

And certain industries, such ... building trade and the motor ... are already beginning to show ... These two industries are already ... signs of withdrawal symptoms. The ... painful hangover after the euphori... economic boom.

Other sectors of the economy wi... their turn to feel the pinch. The ... men of economics obviously ... intend to fight inflation with a per... recession however short, since this ... mean large-scale unemployment. E... thing depends on their findi... administering the correct dose of ... anti-inflation medicine.

Neither the Economic Affairs ... nor the Central Bank feels the ... come to cut the dosage.

On the contrary. With his recent ... to unions and industrialists ... Friderichs has attempted to ... psychological weapon to the ... side of stabilisation policy that ha... tried already.

Many of those who are now ... against market forces and are ... waiting for the brakes to be eased ... slightly feel that this is going too far. ... without doubt the restrictive mea... and appeals for moderation by both ... at the next round of collective barg... are the right steps to take.

Friderichs has his reasons for app... to both sides of industry. Gr... discipline has not always been sho... the case of prices, but if the deman... be made this autumn by the worke... not modified they are hardly likely ... contribute towards the aim of stabi... tion. We are not yet over the hill.

Karl Heinz Vaube...

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 25 August 19...)

The European Community is heading for a "hot autumn". Many of the augurs are saying that the collapse of the Community is possible and the gradual erosion of it is quite on the cards.

Government leaders decided at the Paris Summit that from 1 January 1974 the EEC should be entering the second stage of the formation of the economic and monetary union. The EMU is due for completion by 1980 and should then be topped with European political union.

Nobody would now be talking of a crisis if the transition had not been set such a tight timetable but simply allowed to develop as circumstances allowed. This was the original intention arising from the meetings of the Council of Ministers in 1971 and 1972.

It would also be possible to postpone the crisis by means of a little bit of playacting – the Council of Ministers would simply have to produce an easy script and the play could end triumphantly on 1 January with the EEC cast crying joyously: "Halleluja – We've reached stage two!"

Bonn is obviously not prepared to see the people of Europe duped in this fashion. And Bonn has just about all the trumps in its hand.

The Federal Republic will have to pay the most handsomely for practically all the changes involved in stage two. But there will be no speedy tangible benefits for this country as a result.

With the kind of sharping the EEC Commission has suggested Bonn could do no more than waste several of its trumps without winning a trick. But if it remains strong the Bonn government can possibly force the EEC governments to take a decisive step forward.

EEC dissent dogs progress to stage two of EMU

The second stage of the EMU will only be a fact of life when an integrated European currency bloc exists. For this massive mutual foreign exchange or an accumulation of national currency reserves in the EEC monetary fund is essential.

Since the Bundesbank in Frankfurt controls about as much foreign exchange as the central banks of the other eight countries put together it is clear which country will be paying the most for this integrity and which country should demand tangible "securities".

As far as Bonn is concerned the most important guarantee the other countries must make is not to pursue inflationary policies.

It is quite possible that some of the countries that stormed the Paris Summit in October last year have not carefully reviewed the situation. Furthermore it is among the praiseworthy characteristics of Federal Chancellors that they do not brag about the economic strength of their country.

With great modesty Willy Brandt told the Paris meeting that he wanted a campaign of social welfare action, stabilisation policies and improvements in EEC institutions. Nobody noticed that the country that would be doing most of the paying for stage two of the EMU was in no particular hurry.

Who exactly is in a hurry for stage two? France has always been the driving force behind the economic and monetary union scheme, since it has been clear since 1969 that the communal pricing system for European farm produce was on the road to ruin, leaving France with its thousands of farmers stranded.

In the meantime it has become patent that as a result of currency upheavals an EEC agricultural market with communal prices, such as Paris dreams of, will only be possible in the third and final phase of the EMU.

London, Rome and Dublin are in a hurry fpr stage two to get under way, since Bonn is not prepared to finance the proposed regional development fund till then, and these three countries would receive the lion's share of it. (Of the proposed eight milliard Marks for the next three years Bonn would have to provide 28 per cent.)

Thus Bonn is justified in asking these three countries to join the EEC currency floatation bloc first.

How can this country and Benelux be guaranteed that the Community will pursue stabilisation policies? These four countries are traditionally the champions of greater EEC authority via powers for the European Commission and Parliament.

But it is not yet clear how much sovereignty the French, Danish and British are prepared to surrender. The Irish and Italians will pose few problems if the others go along.

What is certain is that no government, including Bonn, can expect its subjects to accept the kind of sacrifices that must be made in forming the EMU without receiving something tangible in return. A bad compromise will only cause discontent in the long run.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 August 1973)

■ ATOMIC ENERGY

Irrational fears delay vital nuclear power production

Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerder, Director-General of Veba, has said what no one dared to say before him, though many feared it was true: "We don't know when the black-out is going to come. But we do know *that* it will."

One reason for the threatening energy crisis is difficulties arising in the building of new nuclear power stations. A major factor is the protests of local residents to the planning of atomic power plants. This increases the lapse of time between the initial planning of a power station and the completion of the project.

Bernd Lupberger, a member of the board of the energy supply concern Bayernwerk warns: "Every time an obstacle is thrown up to the construction of a nuclear power station we become that much more dependent on the oil-producing countries."

The increased lengths of time required to obtain permission to build a nuclear power station are in direct contrast to the general attitudes of most of the public at large to this form of power.

The proportion of the population that is reservedly or wholeheartedly in favour of nuclear power increased between 1957 and 1972 from 54 to 74 per cent. The quota of sceptics and decided antagonists was halved from forty to twenty per cent.

Forty three per cent of the four thousand people surveyed agreed that nobody today could be sure of the dangers that nuclear power production would present to the world. Four years ago as many as 58 per cent felt this way.

In recent days in particular a number of nuclear power projects has raised storms of protest. When a station was planned at Breisach on the Rhine the local vineyard owners protested, fearing damage to their grapes from the fresh water cooling towers. Chemistry students from nearby Freiburg backed their protests against this "work of the devil".

A project at Grafenrheinfeld, near Schweinfurt, led to a citizen's petition being drawn up. This was signed by 36,000 people. They took the line: this is atomic death without a bomb being dropped.

Unspecified public fears of dangers from atomic pollution are often mixed with the agitation of a small political circle. But even among experts the choice of a location for an atomic power station is sometimes a bone of contention. One expert on energy matters said: "I would rather not answer for the advisability or otherwise of planning to plant an atomic power station in the midst of vineyards. Following the ruckus Schwörstadt has been mooted as a possible alternative location for the unwanted edifice.

Professor Wolf Häfele of the Karlsruhe Atomic Research Centre stated in Schweinfurt that it is not advisable to locate atomic piles right in the heart of the area to which they will be supplying electricity, but rather near to coastline, even though this may mean building expensive systems to conduct the juice to where it is needed. But in the electricity industry this idea is none too popular.

Professor Heinrich Mandel, who has plenty of experience with atomic energy as a member of the board of RWE (the Rhine-Westphalia electricity giant) and a noted avantgardist in this sphere, said: "The location of a nuclear power station always has to be a compromise."

RWE is at present either building or planning a total of seven nuclear power plants with an aggregate output of 8,000 megawatts.

Professor Mandel said: "One always has to consider the demands of technology, the economy and the environment. There will be objections whichever site is chosen."

In the foreseeable future it will remain vital to use water cooling-towers, and so the proximity of a river is an essential. Not till the eighties, Professor Mandel predicts, will technology be far enough advanced to make dry cooling-towers viable.

Opponents of atomic power are concerned first and foremost with the safety factor. Professor Winnacker, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Farbwerke Hoechst and President of the Federal Atomic Forum rejects the notion that nuclear power stations in heavily built-up areas are out of the question.

He said: "Either they are safe, in which case they could be built in any town or they are unsafe, in which case they should not be built at all. If we at Hoechst needed a great deal of steam we would build a nuclear power station in the heart of our factory.

Professor Winnacker is in no doubt that modern nuclear power stations can be guaranteed safe According to the best of human calculations an explosion is ruled out.

In an informative brochure issued by the Deutsche Verbundgesellschaft it is stated quite categorically: "A reactor cannot explode, either as a result of carelessness or sabotage."

The "major potential danger" is the breakage of a pipeline, but remedies can be found for this, and the chances of it happening are 1:100,000 per annum. Nevertheless matter-of-fact comforting words of this kind cannot kill irrational fears.

Suspicious observers take the line that the authorities are only too keen for public opinion to be roused against power stations so as to cover up for their own procrastination. No fewer than seven acceptance procedures must be gone through before work can start on a nuclear power station. These run parallel, but little is done to synchronise them.

These come under the headings: town-and-country planning, water rights,

DIE ZEIT

energy production, nuclear power regulations, the industrial code, construction laws and the Euratom Treaty.

Where nuclear power regulations are concerned each Federal state, as a member of the Technical Supervision Association in an advisory capacity, is autonomous, but the central government has a controlling hand and is the chief superviser.

In the past the government largely delegated its responsibility to the Reactor Security Commission (RSK), but in recent times senior ministry officials have tended to use their right to override the RSK decision and make additional provisos of their own.

Thus in the electricity production industry the impression has been gained that there has been a *de facto* stripping of the power of the RSK.

The dissipation of responsibilities in the approval procedure has obviously had a decisive part to play in the fact that now one must reckon on a lapse of six or seven years between the initial planning of a nuclear power station and its commencing operations.

Such delays are intolerable for the companies willing to invest. Their managers are practically forced to place their contracts with the supply firms, which are already overflowing with orders in most cases, (in this country the supply firms are in the main Siemens and Kraftwerk Union, a subsidiary of AEG) before the location of the power station has been settled, otherwise the delays would be catastrophic. It seems fairly certain that in the next ten years the demand for electricity will at least double.

Professor Mandel promises: "We are doing all we can to cut these delays to four-and-a-half or five years." He was speaking in his capacity as President of the nuclear technology sub-committee, a body of fifty men first convened last autumn.

The work of this sub-committee involves drawing up safety regulations for the nuclear power industry. The ultimate aim is to standardise the types of power station in operation.

Bonn agrees that the approval procedures must be brought into line and coordinated. Ministerial official Herr Schmidt-Küster (Ministry of Research and Technology), however, fears long-winded procedures. He feels that we shall have to wait at least three or four years before the pace starts to build up.

Professor Winnacker, therefore, cannot suppress his criticism of the government for being "afraid of public opinion".

He says: "Today in Germany, Europe and the whole world we must reach agreement on the need for a certain number of atomic power stations. According to the present state of technology about ten could be built in the Federal Republic."

At the moment the provisos with regard to approval are far too vague. During the period in which power stations are being constructed the rules and regulations are constantly being altered and tightened up.

Looking at specific and individual cases it is hard to suppress the accusation that bureaucratic procrastination is at work, the outcome of which is a considerable raising of the construction bill.

For example: Badenwerk first applied for permission to use the Breisach site for the construction of a nuclear power station on 2 June 1971.

Badenwerk director Willy Hasenfuss reports: "At the time we thought that we would have eighteen months to sit back quietly and wait for planning permission to be granted for use of the site. And we expected the period of waiting for approval to build to be no more than nine months." Badenwerk is still waiting.

Worse was in store for BASF, which planned to build a power station in Ludwigshafen vital for the chemicals industry. On 19 August 1970 the then Science Minister Hans Leussink said in Bonn that "the definitive decision" on the nuclear power regulations regarding this multi-million Mark project "had been postponed for about two years as a result of an agreement reached with BASF".

It was essential first of all, he stated, to check whether the proximity to a conurbation entailed any danger. Three years later, a BASF spokesman says, the matter is still hanging fire.

Karl Winnacker stresses that only nuclear power can produce an adequate supply of cheap, clean energy for the coming years. "All other ideas are Utopian and of no help to us."

Hermann J. Abs, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of RWE, said: "With their resistance to the construction of nuclear power stations these groups in society are burying the hopes of keeping or making the world fit to live in by means of the clean fuel, electricity."

Hermann Bössenecker

(Die Zeit, 24 August 1973)

Radioactive rubbish may get a rocket

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

The safest way of disposing of radioactive waste is to stick it in a rocket and shoot it in the direction of the sun! This is not a new suggestion, but since it sounds like something out of Ray Bradbury or John Wyndham it has so far produced little more than chortles.

The idea of firing radioactive waste heavenwards is perhaps a little premature at present, according to a study entitled *Astronautik No. 2173*.

But according to the calculations of engineer Rudi G. Reichert, from Friedrichshafen, it would cost no more to dispose of such waste in this fashion than the present method, which involves dumping it down salt mines and keeping a constant watch on it.

No one today would dispute that there is a great need for an efficient way of getting rid of radioactive rubbish. With the present rate of development of atomic power it has been calculated that by 1990 Europe will have 400 tons of fission products to dispose of, and America as much as 700 tons.

Bonn stated recently that present arrangements for disposing of radioactive material will be adequate up till the year 2000.

When it comes to finding a dumping ground for radioactive garbage the sun's possibilities would be virtually infinite

Herr Reichert, who works for Dornier Systems, has been looking into the possibilities of finding as cheap a solution to the disposal problem as possible. His study concludes that from 1970 onwards the cheapest method possible would be provided by space transport in Earth orbit. An additional stage on the rockets could take the radioactive waste further out into space and then it would have to be fired off in the direction of the sun.

Reichert's solution is ingenious. Radioactive materials develop an enormous amount of heat energy. This could be used to heat up liquid hydrogen. If conducted through a jet the hydrogen would provide the power for a rocket, with a constant supply of energy coming from the radioactive cargo.

The temperature reached by the jets would be about 2,300 degrees centigrade, well within the range of present-day rockets. How long the Reichert rocket would be powered and what speed it would develop depends therefore entirely on the amount of liquid hydrogen available.

It would be comparatively difficult to steer the radioactive rocket in the direction of the sun. A massive deceleration of 21.3 kilometres per second (about 77,000 kilometres per hour) would be required. The rocket could manage this, but it would be easier to fire it on a course for Jupiter, which would capture the rocket in its gravitational pull and then send it shooting off in the direction of the sun.

This orbit would only require a speed of nine kilometres per second (32,500 km/h). But, the study says, the journey would take two Earth years.

The Dornier study estimates the cost of this project at 3,000 Marks per kilogram of fission material disposed of. If this is further converted into the energy value of atomic fuel it amounts to 0.09 Pfennigs per kilowatt-hour – while the charge made to the normal household is more than ten Pfennigs at present. Similar costs are reckoned for storing atomic waste at the north German salt-mines Asse II.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 11 August 1973)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Radio's golden jubilee fêted in Berlin

Frankfurter Rundschau

An artificial head is one of the attractions at this year's Berlin radio show, the largest trade fair of its kind in Europe. The head is made of plastic and was designed by leading acoustic scientists at the Heinrich Hertz Institute in the West Berlin suburb of Charlottenburg.

Bone for bone it was modelled on a human head, of which it is a full-sized replica, being as firm, as true a sounding-board and so detailed a model that the ears are made of a specially soft and resilient material.

The channels of the ear are reproduced as Mother Nature makes them. Only the eardrums have been replaced by special microphones that register noise precisely and pass it on in exactly the way the human eardrums do to the inner ear.

The artificial head is used for studio recording. Stereo recordings are made for tape or gramophone reproduction, and the result is a perfect sense of sound in relation to space. The sound comes from behind, above, below, in front and both sides.

So far, however, headphones have to be worn to create a really convincing natural sound impression.

Philips have perfected a new kind of silent TV with the aid of the high-frequency ultra-sound headphone set, which relays sound-tracks to the viewer noiselessly and without wires.

This makes headphones viewing a good deal more comfortable and also allows the viewer to move around without let or hindrance. When all is said and done, there are no cables to dog his path. Other advantages of headphone viewing are the peace and quiet for others, the help for the hard of hearing and the opportunity of making high-fidelity tape recordings.

Quadrophony – four-channel stereophony – is one of the catchphrases of this year's radio show. All the major manufacturers boast at least one quadro unit, yet not one of them is a match for the artificial head!



Artificial acoustic head at Berlin radio and TV show

(Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag)

Behind the scenes quadrophony is proving something of a headache. It was thrust on this country by the Americans and the Japanese without there being prospects of either acoustic or economic benefits.

Quadrophony is claimed to be perfection in stereophony, but only warrants the claim in the four-channel discreet version featuring separate recording, transmission and reproduction. The broadcasting authorities, on the other hand, are unable to fulfil the first two prerequisites because four-channel transmission facilities are not yet available.

Listeners' prospects of quadrophonic broadcasting in the years to come are none too bright either. In the foreseeable future, broadcasting authorities frankly stated at the start of the radio show, the funds required for the necessary investment are unlikely to materialise.

Imaginative marketing men have hit on the idea of what is called the matrix system, which involves four-channel recording, two-channel transmission and four-channel reproduction. Technically this is feasible and from the viewpoint of sound reproduction it represents a reasonable compromise.

But manufacturers are already competing to supply the system that will be considered standard and advocates of quadrophony pure and unadulterated will hear of nothing but discrete, while at the other end of the scale there are those who would bless every household in the country with the delights of quadrophony – much as pre-war Germany stepped up production of the inexpensive, short-range *Volksempfänger* radio sets.

This pseudo-quadrophony calls at least, so they say, for sales of smaller loudspeakers – one in each corner of the room as opposed to the current two. This represents an additional incentive to shatter one's eardrums, not to mention those of one's next-door neighbours, and stereo fans tend to overdo the decibels as it is.

Experts maintain that stereo can be rendered considerably more sophisticated by investing in high-fidelity equipment. Good quadrophony starts at around 10,000 Marks. Yet even then there remain the shortcomings in broadcasting transmissions. Quadrophony is not proving a record breaker at the Berlin radio show If anything it would appear to be a stop-gap with the aid of which the manufacturers are trying to entice the trade, which is unwittingly being caught in the manufacturers' net, dealers' contracts being what they are. The items that are selling well are colour TV sets of all kinds, especially colour portables, and stereo radios, tape recorders and record-players. Optional extras such as the colour tuning button are well received. The industry employs 100 000 people and sales seem likely to keep them busy for the next twelve months. Next year, mind you, the Telefunken group intend to go all out in marketing the TED video disc. The receiver will be on sale from January and cost 1,148 Marks. Discs lasting ten minutes will cost between ten and 25 Marks. The fourth channel ... arrived, Telefunken admen ... though most televiewers have ... enough with the second channel!

Philips also reckon they stand to ... money in the video disc market ... pressing video LPs lasting three quarters of an hour, but will not be marketing ... for another two years and at twice ... price charged by manufacturers.

Despite their sophisticated ... recorder techniques the Japanese are ... hogging the limelight at this year's ... European manufacturers seem to ... regaining the upper hand, ... succeeded in competing with ... imports pricewise even, except of ... for cut-price goods.

The general public are as always ... interested in the radio show studio ... up by the two television channels. ... always been fascinating to watch ... programmes are made, how hard ... TV stars evidently suffer from stage ... and how the technicians manage ... improvise and prevent transmissions ... running into complete disaster.

ARD and ZDF, the two ... channels, have invested two and a ... million Marks in their radio ... facilities and transmissions. They ... to net a million and a half from ... evening programmes.

This year's radio show pays tribute ... the golden jubilee of "steam radio" ... this country. Almost exactly fifty ... ago the first regular German-language ... radio programme was inaugurated ... 400-metre wavelength in Berlin.

In the early days listeners wore ... headphones and tuned in to crystal ... a far cry from today's sophisticated ... techniques.

In an exhibition illustrating the ... of radio in this country over the past ... century the *Volksempfänger* is made ... to be the key to the Third Reich, ... perhaps taking the importance of ... a little too far!

Every manufacturer has taken ... unearth his early models and ... pioneers from the turn of the ... compare notes at meetings and ... ces and exchange reminiscences ... epoch-making discovery of ... telegraphy.

Christoph We...

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 September ...)

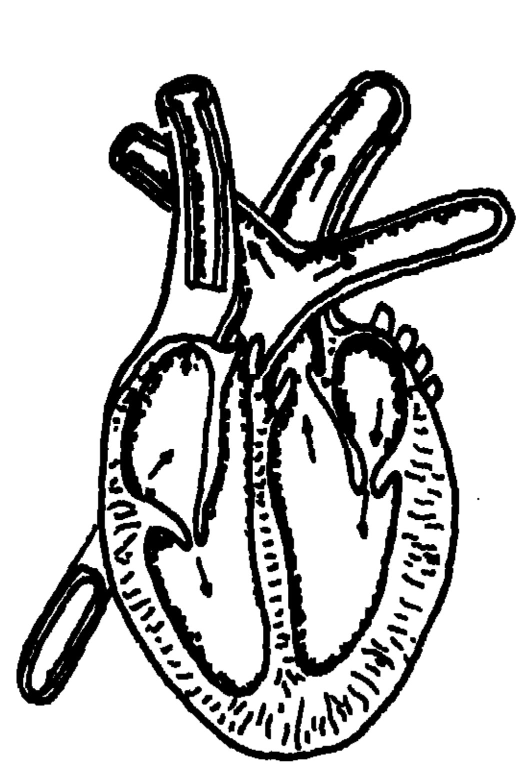
Philips are exhibiting the latest in luxury for T-V addicts – a specially designed couch for colour TV viewing. The arm of the settee contains controls for altering its position and also for tuning the television set. This could go into mass production soon.

(Photo: dpa)



The monitor developed by Nordmende is called "tele-vision" ... closed-circuit camera flashes an inset picture on to the screen ... a normal TV. Ideal for baby-watching while telly-watching.

(Photo: ...)



■ THE PRINTED WORD

Goethe antagonist Arno Schmidt is awarded Goethe Prize

Arno Schmidt has an image. He is moody. Eccentric. Remote from the world. Humorous. Jovial. Kind. Malicious. Curious. Unjust. Sympathetic. Just. Able to experience the world to the full. Ironic. Overbearing. Completly uninterested. Absent-minded. An *enfant terrible* in the literary world. A master of obscenity. A builder of new worlds. A wanderer through Lüneburg Heath. A grim fellow. A hobgoblin who wanders upright and heroic through a jungle of words. A person who considers himself the world's memory. A person who claims that the continued existence of the world depends on a writer's hard work. An author who is incomparable today. You have to go back far in history before finding anyone similar. Perhaps Jean Paul, the great nineteenth-century humorist, is most like him.

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

This Arno Schmidt, born in 1914, has already written his major work in the shape of *Zettels Traum* (Bottom's Dream), a book that measures over eighteen by twelve inches, is three inches thick and weighs around twenty pounds. To read it you need a strong lectern. To read it to the end seems all but impossible. This Arno Schmidt has been awarded the much sought-after Goethe Prize and a cash award of fifty thousand Marks.

Schmidt has not left the immediate surroundings of his home in Bargfeld, near Celle, for some years now but friends of his claim that he had seriously thought of going to Frankfurt to attend the awarding ceremony. Unfortunately a stroke put an end to these plans. His wife will now travel to Frankfurt and read out his speech at a private ceremony in the Paulskirche.

It is hard to imagine Arno Schmidt as a holder of the Goethe Prize. He is well-known, indeed notorious for his thorough condemnation of the Classicists. Few of them stand the test of his rigorous judgment. Stifter certainly did not. As if to make up for this, he discovered Gustav Frenssen and other authors ignored by literary history.

His approach is deliberately subjective. He does not think much of "objective" critics and literary scientists: "If I wish to know the value of a book I ask ten real writers who are as different as possible and not critics or literary historians." He therefore asks himself – and then other writers like Lessing, Grabbe, Heine and Tieck. But Goethe?

Like so many other writers, Arno Schmidt has publicly joined battle with Goethe. The literary boxing contest is an image he often uses. In his "radio essays" in which he clashes with his fellow-writers he fights against a large number of authors as if he were in a boxing ring. The rounds are counted and every one is preceded by a gong. Goethe does not emerge from this fight uninjured.

Schmidt accuses him of being a soulless automaton who managed to write about refugees in hexameters. His prose was more of a junk-box than a form of art, Schmidt claims and describes him as a primitive, as avuncular and as a know-all.

Goethe's early work is the only important part of his production, Schmidt believes. Goethe went downhill after 1774, he claims, and became less passionate and committed. And Schmidt expects passion and commitment from an author.

Schmidt once wrote in an essay about Tieck that life and bivouacing have an unpleasant similarity with one another and also described Stifter's *Nachsommer* as the Magna Carta of escapism.

For him honesty is one of the marks of a great novelist. A writer must decide whether to be honest or a Classicist, he quips. He regards honest literature as a literature that tries to find artistic expression thematically, formally and linguistically for the conviction that the world and individual life is unstable.

This does not mean to say that Schmidt does not occasionally give a Classicist a salutatory pat on the back. In his short story *Goethe und einer seiner Bewunderer* (Goethe and one of his admirers) he even takes Goethe's side.

Schmidt describes a conversation with him and at one point writes: "He inquired with a nod about the words uttered and was given information



(Photo: [illegible])

unhesitatingly: when we geniuses [illegible] together I am frank to suit the occasion."

This Goethe tale is one of his [illegible] essays. Goethe is allowed to rise from the dead and comes to visit a writer by the name of Arno Schmidt who lives in Lüneburg Heath. Friendly words are exchanged, the two men lounge in the Schmidt family's living room and chat.

Schmidt acts as a sort of guide to Goethe and is paid 66 Marks a day for his services. They view the country together, Goethe asks this and that; Schmidt explains this and that. At one point of the story Goethe sits on [illegible] Schmidt's loo and looks through a [illegible] roll like a telscope. And people complain that Arno Schmidt has no [illegible] touches.

The conversation turns at one stage to literature and Goethe asks Schmidt who he considers the greatest German writer of all times. Schmidt hesitates, [illegible] says Wieland or Jean Paul but then [illegible] down his reply on a piece of notepaper.

Christian Linder

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 August 1973)

Sci-fi enthusiasts meet in Ulm

This country's Science Fiction Club recently met in Ulm to take stock of the sci-fi genre in all its forms. The fifty delegates of sci-fi groups from all over the Federal Republic and the German-speaking world claimed that good science fiction should not merely project scientific knowledge into the future. It must pay as much attention to social, political and psychological developments as to technological progress.

The delegates attacked publications such as the Perry Rhodan series in which a group of students at Marburg University claim to have found Fascist-type features.

Delegates voted Herbert Franke's *Einsteins Erben* (Einstein's Heirs) the best German-language science fiction publication of the past twelve months.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 13 August 1973)

Authors set up their own independent bookshop

At first there were only ten people willing to contribute two thousand Marks towards the establishment of an "authors' bookshop" in the Schwabing area of Munich. More than fifty have now come forward and by the time the scheme gets off the ground at the beginning of October there should be 150.

The writers, translators, critics, artists and scientists participating in the scheme will each contribute a minimum of one thousand Marks and become partners in the new venture.

Ten writers, most of them living and working in Munich, objected to authors being so dependent on the "diabolical pressures of the contemporary book trade" and to potential readers being deprived of good literature and being fobbed off instead with irrelevant and pompous rubbish.

They agreed that the producers of bestsellers were tending more and more to hinder the adequate presentation of literary and critical publications by the book trade and decided to set up the "abc authors' bookshop" to try to remedy this state of affairs.

In the first report describing the project they had undertaken they claimed that the bookshop aimed to provide an alternative to the current book trade as it is owned by the authors themselves.

The Munich writers who first set up the venture were Fritz Arnold, Christoph Buggert, Tankred Dorst, Martin Gregor-Dellin, Günter Herburger, Jürgen Kolbe, Michael Krüger, Peter Laemmle, Inge Poppe and Paul Wühr.

Writers selected by the board of the abc bookshop are asked to sign a contract and pay one thousand Marks, if need be in instalments, and the bookshop will in turn stock all the writer's books, provided they are available, and allow them to organise discussions or reading groups on the premises. Artists taking part in the scheme will be allowed to stage exhibitions.

The writer also receives a fee to be determined from case to case by the board. In addition the bookshop promises to publicise the works of its members with the help of the press, broadcasting or advertisers experienced in this line.

The author for his part must take part in theoretical and practical work by taking part in discussions and reading groups, helping draw up lists of recommended books in his own specialist sphere, suggesting topics for special sales weeks and, if need be, by selling books and personally attracting customers.

This programme will be expanded in future by setting up a mail-order service, establishing a chain of branches in other cities and starting a regular information service which could later publish its own literary and political periodical.

What do the largely liberal and left-wing partners expect from their

Frankfurter Rundschau

capitalist venture? Inge Poppe wants nothing less than a socialist revolution in the existing literary world. Some publishing concerns have already tried to achieve this in the past with greater or lesser success.

But the more modest aim of the venture is to reform the old-style bookshop. Authors will be granted more rights, they will be able to compete in the face of bestsellers and readers too will be able to gain a better overall view of the market and be able to decide what is important and what not.

Finally the organisers of the venture are banking on the fact that readers today are irritated by the size and varying quality of the market and are willing to place their trust in an enterprise giving them better service and information, especially as the names of the writers cooperating in the scheme should provide some guarantee that only works of adequate quality are on sale.

But this could prove the downfall of the abc bookshop if it does not flop for some other reason beforehand. Although some 350 writers from both home and abroad have been invited to join the scheme the whole venture as seen so far appears to herald the revival of the cliquish behaviour witnessed with *Gruppe 47*.

The only criterion employed in selecting authors to participate in the venture was practically the individual literary taste of the ten founder-members. There is a serious danger of the authors' bookshop creating a new dictatorship – that of the fashionable young generation within modern German literature.

And what is to stop the perpetrators of patronising bestsellers from creating business for themselves by buying a one-thousand-Mark share of the enterprise if it does indeed flourish and spread out all over the Federal Republic? This eventuality is within the realms of possibility.

So far there has been no [illegible] about would-be applicants. If any, they would be decided on a simple show of hands. Cases of this type will be referred to a committee that has yet to be set up. "But writers like Simmel or Habe will not be accepted on any account," it is emphasised.

Munich's abc bookshop will [illegible] open its doors on 1 October. The [illegible] members are relying on one aspect of the present system – they hope that the press, radio and television will focus much attention on the venture that the experiment will be able to get off the ground. It deserves to.

Manfred Heidenreich

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 August 1973)

THE ARTS

Otto Dix landscapes on show at Klihm Gallery

Justice can rarely be done to a painter as an artist by identifying him first and foremost with the content of his pictures. This point is clearly underlined by the exhibition on the theme of landscapes with paintings and drawings by Otto Dix, which is being held at the Klihm Gallery, Munich, until the end of September, and which covers a sixty-year period from 1909 to 1969.

Dix was regarded as an artist of *Neue Sachlichkeit* (Neo-functionalism) and one of the most pointed social critics among German artists of the 1920s. In recent years he has been somewhat lionized by the younger generation because of the critical attitude he adopted.

His work is prized for the supposed "realistic" critical depiction of mankind more than for its deeply penetrating sensitivity. One tends to forget that in fact it is the "style" that creates the impressive accents.

At the major Dix retrospective in Stuttgart two years ago the artist was recognised as a great expert with colouring, schooled in old-German painting and Manneristic ideas, who had developed his own colouring and style of painting.

Dix' beginnings were, from the point of view of colouring, strongly Expressionistic. His efforts to get to grips with spatial relations and "relief", so strongly influenced by Cubism, are generally more highly regarded than his more "Expressionist" later work in the fifties and sixties.

The late works of Otto Dix (1891-1969) are restrained, as regards colouring. In many cases they are decidedly "picturesque", and in the abbreviation of form they are consciously two-dimensional. The later works tend to deny all knowledge of the "classical" Dix of the 1920s.

The clichéed idea of the Dix of the

Süddeutsche Zeitung

twenties still overshadows the later works all too much. The differences between early and late works, which are marked in practically all artists, are particularly spectacular in Dix' case.

The landscapes, which do not yield that "critical" quality by virtue of which one normally has an easy means of access to Dix, do produce, on closer inspection, something of the "picturesque" which in this case is formally difficult to define. No social or literary parallels are helpful in this case.

Looking at a landscape by Dix one feels more alone than when viewing a landscape by a Romantic. There is nothing with which one can identify. Loneliness, solitude, are not illusion in the case of Otto Dix.

There is nothing to enthuse about. There is no one in the picture with whom one can share the feeling of loneliness.

A painting such as *Der Hohenkrähen im Hegau* (1934), which one would regard superficially perhaps as neo-Romantic functionalism and toss aside, can teach one a lesson. The stilly windlessness in midday haze is hidden behind the reproduction of the atmospheric and the light nuances of a strictly "abstract" formal structure, an almost geometrical abbreviation of the basic form of house, of trees (spheres!), of vaulting and of rock formations.

The formal basic substance of such a picture could effortlessly be reconstructed in a three-dimensional model. Light, in fact everything, which plays in the sphere of colouring and colour nuances, proves to be changeable and transient, as if it could dissolve at any time.

In *Aupatal im Riesengebirge* (1943) there is "snow", white paint drawn like a cap over the rocks with the wind blowing on one side. The effect of this cap becomes clearer the nearer one approaches to the picture.

On closer inspection one can see that such a picture operates on the same code as that large *Still Life* with an ox head, cauliflower, drapes and bunch of lilies that hangs in Klihm's study and which is long overdue for exhibition at a gallery.

Doris Schmidt

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 August 1973)

Otto Dix' *Windwolken* (Photo: Katalog)

Modern music for Kassel music Festival

This year's Kassel Music Festival – due to take place from 2 to 4 November – places the greatest emphasis on modern music. One chamber music concert is to feature works by Antoniou, Fritsch, Gehlhaar, Klaus Huber, N.A. Huber and Terzakis.

There will also be two chamber orchestra concerts with works by de la Motte, Klebe, Krenek and Marx, a symphony concert with works by Kelterborn, Bialas and Berlioz and a performance of Pepping's *St. Matthew's Passion*.

There are also plans for a concert



featuring reconstructions of a number of Johann Sebastian Bach solo concertos that have disappeared over the ages.

Preparations have begun with discussions between interpreters and composers. Among those taking part are Christoph Caskel, Aloys Kontarsky, Siegfried Palm, Heinz and Ursula Holliger, Eduard Melkus, Kassel Staatstheater Orchestra under James Lockhart, the Munich Chamber Orchestra under Hans Stadlmair and the Gächingen and Frankfurt choristers.

(Die Welt, 8 August 1973)

Rare, rarely seen Bibles on show in Aschaffenburg

Aschaffenburg, to the right of the Rhine and part of the territory belonging to the archbishops ruling in Mainz as ecclesiastical princes up until the beginning of the nineteenth century, was chosen by them as their place of residence.

In their four-towered Renaissance palace the last of the Electors, Dalberg, watched the fall of the old empire and lived on to see Napoleon become the head of the Rhenish Alliance. Many art treasures were taken to Aschaffenburg by the electoral court, withdrawing in the face of the advancing French armies.

Among the most valuable of these treasures is a small but select library of early printed Bibles which were produced in Mainz where Gutenberg and his merchant patron Fust worked.

Along with four books from the collection in neighbouring Würzburg these fine works, examples of the earliest printing techniques, are now on exhibition at the Schlossmuseum in Aschaffenburg.

These works are normally kept in a safe place away from damaging daylight, and because of their fragile nature the Museum is reluctant to show them even to researchers. Now they are there for members of the general public to see, many of whom will have heard of a Gutenberg Bible, but will never have had the chance to see one at close quarters.

The most magnificent work is right at the beginning of this period of modern Biblical history. It was in 1454 that Gutenberg printed his first 42-line Bible. This is the world's first book, and presumably the most valuable book in existence today. Of the 200 copies originally printed only 45 are known to be extant. As much as fifty years ago an auction of a Gutenberg Bible brought a bid of 200,000 dollars.

It is staggering to see how humbly Gutenberg bowed to the work of his predecessors, the calligraphers who had produced Bibles in the Middle Ages.

It was not till 1462 that he produced a completely new Bible with 48 lines with a mixed typeface of Gothic and Antique which made the book easier to read. This was a Bible that was to enable people to read the Scriptures and not just repeat texts during services.

At the time Luther was born the ninth Bible in the German language (approximating to Middle High German) was published by Koberger in Nuremberg. It is illustrated by woodcuts, but these only illustrate the Old Testament and the Gospel according to John.

The woodcut artists at the end of the Middle Ages were still afraid to portray Jesus. Luther's Bibles form the high point, but not the conclusion of this exhibition. His text had already reached a wider public with a cut in format. Even though much of his lettering strikes us today as too complicated for easy reading it is easy to see a decisive change in that Luther did not just copy what had gone before but made changes of typeface.

Another interesting exhibit is a Bible for followers of the old Catholic Faith. It is by the Dominican Dietenberger, following the Latin text with far greater awe than Luther. It was printed by Jordan in Mainz.

The final chord of this exhibition is played in an almost inebriated fashion by Froschauer's Zürich Bible, completed in 1548. By this time there was no longer any shyness at printing pictures of Christ. The woodcuts of Christ are particularly impressive. The famous wood-carver Vogtherr produced them in a studio specially put at his disposal for the purpose by the printer.

Specialists visiting this exhibition will savour special printings on show in two of the rooms. There is the first printed Bible in Hebraic characters and the Erasmus of Rotterdam Bible printed by the Humanist publisher Froben of Basle. This has the Latin text studiously revised by this student confidently placed alongside the official Church original.

Visitors to the exhibition cannot thumb through these books, but a glance at externals is enough to bring home the character of this period and the changes that occurred.

Friedrich Weigend

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 August 1973)

PHILOLOGY

High German – the *lingua franca* of the Germanic world

Schools throughout the German-speaking world teach their pupils High German. What else could they teach? As the German-speaking world stretches across a number of national boundaries, a standardised German language is indispensable if there is not to be cultural division.

How are inhabitants of Saxony, Central Switzerland and East Friesland to communicate with one another if not in High German? There dialects are basically so different that it would take a highly-qualified scholar to understand all three.

If it were not for High German the inhabitants of these areas would have to agree to speak another language when they met. English might have to be their choice as it is one of the most commonly taught foreign languages in the German-speaking world.

But High German is today under attack from progressive educationalists and ministries in the Federal Republic. The reason is that only the urban upper classes speak High German. Children from the country or from the less-privileged sections of society are at a disadvantage.

There is a simple antidote, the reformers claim – the organisation of special courses for all pupils who find initial difficulties in getting used to High German.

But they are forgetting that for some time now all children have been subject to the literally round-the-clock influence of High German. Television and radio make them at least as much as home in High German as the inhabitants of a border area are with a second or even third language.

But, apart from that, it is by no means true that the upper classes always speak High German. Throughout South Germany, Switzerland and Austria even the upper classes speak the local dialect both at home and in society. This applies both to urban and rural areas.

That does not mean to say that there is less class consciousness in these areas. In many places the different classes can be differentiated by the varieties of one and the same dialect.

The Viennese dialect of the old Habsburg nobility – which was almost High German anyway – differed from the dialect of the ordinary man in the street and this too differed from the patois used in the Vienna underworld.

The linguistic characteristics of Berne, Switzerland, are even more interesting. Everybody – both upper and lower classes – speak the same forceful *Bärndütsch* which is so colourful that attempts have been made to translate the classical literature of other languages into it. There is a Bernese version of Homer, though it does sound rather odd. This rural dialect is not quite the right medium for the heroic world of the ancient Greek nobility.

But the Old Testament prophets sound impressive in *Bärndutsch*. This old dialect is at least as good as Luther's German for expressing reprimands and harsh admonitions and clearly better than contemporary High German.

At one time there also used to be a patrician *Bärndütsch* which could be differentiated from the usual dialect by its strong French influence and above all through an extremely French-sounding pronunciation. While the normal citizen of Berne rolls his r like the Viennese or Slavs, the patricians used the guttural r of the French.

While on the subject, it may be interest to mention the fatal consequences the pronunciation of the consonant r could have in the Siberian prison camps of the Stalinist era.

It is not only the French who pronounce their rs gutturally – the Jews do too. And when the Eastern Jews spoke Yiddish as their mother tongue they would retain the guttural r in their pronunciation of Russian.

There was frequently a strong mood of anti-semitism among Russian and Ukrainian prisoners, especially the latter, and they would treat the pronunciation of the letter r as a test to see whether the speaker was an Aryan or non-Aryan and take appropriate action.

Very few people in the camps knew that the North Germans also pronounce their rs "semitically" and many good upstanding Nazis became the victim of this misunderstanding on the part of the prison camp mafia which, if they had known better, would have sympathised and collaborated with them.

Many of Berne's patricians incidentally were so class-conscious that they only used their version of the local dialect when speaking when others of their standing.

There is one old and distinguished resident of Berne who, when she speaks with her servants or starts to swear for some justifiable reason, immediately switches to the r of the normal population and a pure High German vocabulary.

There is a third local dialect in Berne – *Mattenenglisch*. The *Matte* (meadow) is a poor area of the city adjoining the river. The language of the dyers and tanners who once used to live there in their ramshackle huts was dubbed "English" as it was scarcely comprehensible to the German-speakers.

Further north the same type of jargon is referred to as *Kauderwelsch*. This is not a dialect that has developed naturally but a deliberate invention on the part of the Bernese boatmen on their journeys along the Aare and the Rhine to the sea.

From sheer boredom they standardised all the vowels and changed the order of consonants according to a specific system. To make things more difficult they took as their basis *Bärndütsch* and not High German.

This jargon also reached upper-class circles in Berne via the servants and the only "secret code" that the otherwise efficient German intelligence service was unable to crack during the last war was the language used in correspondence between the Bernese wives of two allied diplomats.

The situation in Basle is just as odd. The normal dialect is Alemannic but the upper classes speak a version with an extremely guttural French r and clipped vowels even when High German prefers open sounds. The sounds ö and ü are pronounced e and – the only other area this occurs is thousand of kilometres further east where German clashes with the Slavonic languages.

People are despised socially if they are unable to master this extremely elegant and a little spiteful sounding dialect. Not even the most eloquent High German will rescue them from this fate.

Even Prince Otto von Habsburg was looked down upon when he came to the Three Kings Hotel in Basle. And this attitude was not due solely to the fact that one of his forebears, Rudolf, had once been a robber knight in the area and was reported to have raped some of the city's nuns.

There is at least one example in Germany of a dialect, in this case Low German, serving as a status symbol. This occurred among the Spanish Jews in Hamburg who had fled the Inquisition in their homeland.

For a long time they remained an isolated and extremely aristocratic group and continued to speak Spaniolish, an old Castilian dialect with Hebrew elements. They only gave it up gradually.

But in order to differentiate themselves from the less noble German and Eastern European Jews living in their surroundings they founded their own synagogue in which sermons were conducted in Low German.

Despite all the disadvantages of speaking a dialect, especially when first starting school, many areas and social groups are proud of their dialect and would never dream of giving it up in favour of High German if it was not absolutely necessary.

But it is not these people who deny the need and justification of High German in literature and communication between different parts of the German-speaking world. It is only the educational reformers in the Federal Republic who are mad enough to take this view.

Salcia Landmann

(Die Welt, 28 August 1973)

Orthographic reform

Written German requires generally valid rules that are as simple as possible, Ernst Klett, head of the book trade's *Börsenverein*, writes in the latest edition of *Der Literat*.

Referring to proposals that nouns should be written with small letters instead of a capital, Klett stated that simplifications should not be made if they hinder general comprehension.

Klett recommends that a team of objective specialists should explore the whole field of linguistic reform according to a carefully drawn-up plan and compile a report on which decisions can be based.

But, he said, the Federal states' education authorities should immediately take joint action by issuing a recommendation that the only rules to be put into effect in future will be those that are practical and easy to learn in view of their simplicity and which make reading easier without making writing more difficult.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 1 August 1973)

Language of red tape attacked

"The German used by the Germans often sounds clumsy," President Gustav Heinemann once complained. German-speakers are apparently becoming estranged linguistically, he claimed.

The legislature seems to coin a language of its own. The man in the street is hard put to understand the legal phraseology employed. "But everyone should be in a position to know what new laws involve," President Heinemann grumbles.

Dr Christa Joisten has now promised to put some life into the dry phraseology commonly used. President Heinemann has recommended members of the Bundestag to consult the "editorial staff" to which Dr Joisten, an expert in the German language, belongs. Many deputies did not even know that the Bundestag administration included an editorial staff ready to provide tips about what is good, clear German.

When looking for an editorial staff the administrators looked no further than an old house in Buschstrasse used by the Bundestag's Academic Service. It is from the first floor of this building that the editorial staff, now consisting of only one person – Dr Joisten, fights against the stilted language sometimes employed in the many laws passed by the Bundestag.

Dr Joisten explains why she now works alone: "Up to a short time ago the editorial staff consisted of three members. Besides myself, there was a historian, who has now retired, and a lawyer who was transferred." She hopes that the vacant posts will soon be filled.

The President's criticism came at just the right time for the editorial staff, which has been in existence since 1966. Nobody now suggests allowing it to die a natural and unlamented death.

Dr Joisten, an employee of the German Language Society, no longer needs to complain about lack of work. Every Bill lands on her desk, irrespective of whether it is of interest for the whole community, like the new Divorce Law Reform Bill, or whether, like the "Poultry Meat Hygiene Law", it is only likely to apply to a relatively small section of the population.

Dr Joisten is currently trying to find a suitable substitute for the term *Unberührbarkeitsklausel* contained in the Poultry Meat Hygiene Law. None of the ministries involved in the formulation of the Bill and none of the eloquent politicians who discussed it in the Bundestag were able to coin a better definition for a regulation that merely states that the new law does not alter former regulations.

Dr Christa Joisten does not employ the yardsticks of a Heinrich Böll or a Günter Grass when studying the Bills she is sent. She simply wants to make laws clearer, more comprehensible and shorter than he members of parliamentary committees have made them. She does not propose modifications for any passage that is to a certain extent acceptable.

But she defends the many civil servants, parliamentarians and specialists who make up the "legislature". "It is not always linguistic features that have to be corrected," she comments. "Sometimes it is only a question of changing punctuation or breaking up long, convoluted sentences."

Legal German causes her the least trouble. The phraseology of most Bills concerned with the legal sector is clear and concise. "I can always tell from the first few paragraphs whether I am going to have trouble with a Bill," Dr Joisten comments.

The editorial staff's proposals are not of course binding. The linguistic amendments are submitted to the appropriate committee where it is usually accepted, though sometimes the improvements are rejected, frequently for reasons of political compromise. Committees prefer to adhere to the version thrashed out by politicians of different parties during long and tedious sessions.

Dr Christa Joisten therefore welcomes the fact that civil servants in the ministries are tending to ask her advice when first drawing up their Bills. The language can then be improved upon before the Bill is submitted to the Cabinet and before the Cabinet submits it in printed form to the Bundestag.

The ministries that produce most Bills – the Ministry of the Interior, the Justice Ministry and the Ministry of Finance – are tending to consult the "editorial staff" more and more.

Officialese – "the completely flesh-less skeleton of correctly used words and correct grammar" as Dr Joisten describes it – is on the retreat in Bonn.

During the past six months she has passed eighty Bills without being forced to make linguistic improvements.

Hans Wüllenweber

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 August 1973)

MEDICINE

Mannheim researchers probe mental strain on kidney machine patients

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Any patient who has to be attached to an artificial kidney for ten hours two or three times a week suffers from more than the physical consequences of his illness and the caution with which he must eat and drink.

His mental and social situation is also extraordinarily complex. His survival always depends on a machine unless he is one of the lucky exceptions who receive the kidney of a donor.

Biomedical techniques have made a gigantic stride forwards in recent years and organs other than the kidney will probably be replaced by machines in the near future.

But relatively little is known about the mental implications of this medical advance which benefits patients physiologically. A research team in Mannheim headed by Dr Manfred Strauch now plans to conduct a systematic investigation into this sphere.

The success of any medical treatment depends to a decisive degree on whether mental and social factors are recognised and given due attention. Even the relationship between doctor and patient has its problems in this respect, especially as medical training is based mainly on natural science.

The relationship between a patient and a machine poses even greater difficulties. The heart pacemaker – the classical example of a life-saving technical aid – is relatively harmless in this respect as it is fitted into the patient's body.

But some items of life-saving equipment cannot be fitted inside the patient's body. One example is the artificial kidney used at regular intervals to cleanse a patient's blood when his own kidneys do not operate properly.

Some ten thousand persons in the Federal Republic depend on a kidney machine. Every year there are thirty to forty new patients per million inhabitants with an average survival expectancy of five years. But only a certain proportion can be treated in dialysis centres. Many patients have to use apparatus of this type in their own home.

All 150 or so patients included in the dialysis programme of the Federal states of Baden-Württemberg and Rhineland Palatinate from 1 July 1973 and 30 June 1974 will be interviewed three times during the course of the next two years.

The Mannheim research team will also interview the patients' families and hospital staff in order to examine the influence of psychological and sociological factors on the success of dialysis treatment.

The disproportionately large amount of strain resulting in patients dependent on kidney machines affects all facets of human existence. Perhaps the most serious strain is caused by the permanent threat of death.

If he wishes to survive, the patient is extremely dependent both on the kidney machine and the people who operate it – the doctors, nurses, technicians or, when used in the home, members of the family.

"This dependency makes it considerably more difficult for patients to express their aggressive tendencies and thereby encourages the emergence of abnormal reactions," the researchers claim.

There are a number of other factors as well. Most patients find that their sexual functions decline. The cause has not yet been fully explained. It could be for psychological reasons or because of chemical changes in the blood when it is cleansed by the kidney machine.

Despite dialysis treatment the basic complaint – the decline in the natural functions of the kidney – still has a generally adverse effect on vitality.

Because of this and the long hours of treatment necessary – between twenty and thirty hours a week – kidney patients are rarely able to return to their former jobs full-time, if at all. Social activities are also cut drastically and this affects the family as well.

Psychiatrists regard dialysis patients as particular risks for all these reasons. Kidney patients often display behavioural disorders such as depression, sometimes with suicidal tendencies, an unwillingness to follow the strict diet prescribed, and a desire to break off dialysis treatment with the fatal consequences this could have.

Little conclusive evidence is known about the factors influencing the success or failure of treatment. Observations have been made, reports have been compiled and psychological examinations have been conducted. But the outcome is never more than hypothesis. The groups of patients covered are either too small or too random for there to be accurate statistics.

Only the examination of all patients within a specific geographical area – in this case the two Federal states of Baden-Württemberg and the Rhineland Palatinate – can be considered as scientifically accurate. Only then can generally valid conclusions be drawn.

The researchers hope to answer a whole series of questions during their methodically strict survey programme. The success of kidney machine treatment can then be appraised more accurately so that doctors will have better yardsticks on which to base their actions.

Important conclusions will also be drawn for the organisation and operation of dialysis centres as regards special staff training, the cooperation of psychiatrists and social workers and the consultation of patients and their families.

Hanover group

An interest group for kidney and dialysis patients was recently established in Hanover as a step in this direction.

One of the scientifically most interesting aspects of the Mannheim survey is the development of standardised measuring equipment which can be used in similar surveys elsewhere.

The findings of the survey – to be published in about five years' time should also provide important information about the relationship between the kidney patient and the machine to which he is attached.

Georg Hartmut Altenmüller

(Der Tagesspiegel, 24 August 1973)

■ OUR WORLD

Prison governess acts to stop young convicts becoming old lags

Frankfurter Allgemeine

She was, a few years ago, the first woman to head a penal institute for men. Recently Elisabeth Harre became head of the Blockland Juvenile Prison in Bremen.

As head of the men's prison at Berlin-Plötzensee she was responsible for the welfare of 465 male convicts of all ages. And she carried out the job with such unorthodox methods that her name became known all over the Federal Republic.

Today she is responsible for 250 youngsters between 14 and 21 who have come into conflict with the law.

Her methods are to extend her sphere of interest well beyond the prison walls rather than becoming introverted and concerning herself exclusively with prison life. She concerns herself with the lives and fates of people in the world outside rather than just the plight of the boys "inside".

Elisabeth Harre, from a family of theologists, is a fully qualified lawyer and thus knows all the factors concerning the basics of rehabilitation and the causes of recidivism.

Time and again the media come out with theoretical explanations of the causes of persistent offences and the problems of rehabilitation. But with very few exceptions the public at large knows — and cares — little about convicted offenders. Elisabeth Harre has an argument at the ready that can shake even the most couldn't-care-less honest citizens. She says that the shortcomings and errors in the penal system and badly programmed rehabilitation have to be paid for dearly — and the money comes from the taxpayer's pocket.

Mrs Harre, 46, a *Regierungsdirektorin*, is naturally concentrating her efforts at present on the problems of juvenile crime and punishment.

Bremen Senator Wolfgang Kahrs, who is responsible for the prison service, has promised penal reform. So Elisabeth Harre can count on support from his quarter.

Her main concern at the moment is to bring about the projected "group treatment", of young offenders. But Elisabeth Harre has to contend with the fact that the young people in Blockland are facing sentences of between six months and ten years. The ten-year sentences are the maximum allowed for young offenders and reveal that some of the inmates of Blockland are there for capital murder.

For this reason 150 of the young convicts are in a special security block with heavy guards and single cells. The others, Mrs Harre explains, live as if they were in a boarding school. There are no high fences and barbed wire, just hedges and ditches.

The prison governess is all in favour of this. She says that this gives a greater feeling of freedom, so that there are fewer complexes to be faced when the time comes for an offender to be released and rehabilitated.

In the security block too Mrs Harre wants to modify the penal system at Blockland. She said: "How can boys cope with enforced inactivity in single cells?" she rhetorically asked. And she is angered at the kind of work young offenders have been given to do in their cells, because she feels it is pointless and mind-numbing, and could be highly dangerous for a young person.

For this reason Elisabeth Harre wants to give even serious offenders the chance to do communal works with fellow inmates in a large common room. Many of the convicts are of high intelligence — they and others are to be given an opportunity to learn a trade or academic subject. From years of experience Elisabeth Harre knows this is one way to cut the risk of recidivism and prevent young offenders becoming old lags.

As for the less gifted prisoners her main concern is that they should not develop an inferiority complex, or if they have one that it should be eradicated. She wants to give them jobs within their capabilities so that their sense of self-confidence is strengthened.

One essential is that prison work should be paid at union rates so that prisoners can support their family and charitable works benefitting those who have suffered from their crimes. Furthermore union pay for prison work would mean that convicts had "a starter" when they were released. Without this, as Mrs Harre knows, the need for ready cash often drives even those determined to go straight back to their criminal ways.

Guardianship system

The practised or planned measures in Bremen and other Federal states need something else to complement them, however. This consists in far greater contact between the young prisoner and his home as well as the outside world.

Mrs Harre is a champion of the cause of bringing the public to prisons. She wants to introduce the system of guardianships for those youngsters who come from broken homes.

In practical terms this would mean that every juvenile offender would be visited once or twice a week in the last year of his term of imprisonment. Of course the work of his guardians would have to be intensified after he was released. Elisabeth Harre says that for her charges the weekends are often the loneliest time of all.

One of Elisabeth Harre's wildest dreams is a home especially for released juvenile delinquents who have no home of their own, and she has even thought of running a "marriage bureau for young convicts". This she says would be a wonderful vocation for dedicated women with a great sense of responsibility such as nurses and social welfare workers, "not fifteen year-old girls who act out of curiosity, however."

The job of the prison would then be to check each individual case carefully, both from the point of view of the prisoner in question and the guardian. If the results of the investigation were positive Mrs Harre says she would allow the young girls or women to meet their ward in his cell. They would be able to talk without being observed. In special cases Mrs Harre would be prepared to parole young offenders so that they could go and meet their guardian outside the prison. But she said: "If there is a danger of the convict's falling in love with his guardian we would have to think of something else."

One unusual idea at first glance is to recruit police officers as guardians for young offenders. Elisabeth Harre is most keen to put an end to the old idea that there are two sides, "cops and robbers".

In Bremen the possibility is being weighed up of extending to adult prisoners a transitional system between the traditional "doing time" and far-reaching freedom within and outside prison. Steps will be taken in this direction in the very near future, we hear from Justice Senator Wolfgang Kahrs' office.

Elisabeth Harre says from her experience that every juvenile prisoner should be put on a free footing three months before his actual date of release to enable him to make the transition between incarceration and freedom.

Already it is common practice to transfer prisoners to open prisons nine months before their sentence expires, and this should become the normal practice Mrs Harre believes.

She remembers from her Berlin days that those who were allowed out before their sentence expired returned to crime



Elisabeth Harre

(Photo: [illegible]

in only 35 per cent of cases. This i[illegible] lower than the normal proportion [illegible] to seventy per cent.

Another idea that Mrs Harre appro[illegible] the setting up of a special house out[illegible] the prison for the use of "trusties", as [illegible] been done in Berlin. She is not in fa[illegible] of the system whereby prisoners use [illegible] gaol as a hotel, going out to work du[illegible] the daytime and returning of [illegible] honour at night.

Another constructive point she h[illegible] make is that the "screws" should not [illegible] be there to open and shut cell doors [illegible] should take an active part in [illegible] rehabilitation programme for prisoners [illegible] has been noted that young prison offi[illegible] in particular have shown an interest [illegible] this kind of work.

Mrs Harre plans that even in [illegible] security block at Bremen-Blockland [illegible] doors of cells should not be bolted. [illegible] the hard nuts among young offen[illegible] should be given the opportunity to [illegible] each other, she feels. She says that if th[illegible] practice of locking cell doors is ended th[illegible] horrific screaming so typical of pr[illegible] will stop.

Elisabeth Harre works on the pr[illegible] that the benefits of a freer penal sys[illegible] will be felt when convicts are let out [illegible] the wide world again. But she is rea[illegible] about liberalisation of prisons: "We m[illegible] take into account that the door is [illegible] open for abuse by prisoners of their [illegible] freedom."

Wolfgang Heyes

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Ze[illegible] für Deutschland, 28 August 1[illegible]

Statistics Office outlines plight of ageing Cinderellas

Bremer Nachrichten

Single women, whether confirmed bachelor-girls, widows or divorcees, are a fringe group in a prosperous society in a so-called emancipated age, according to the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden.

What is more, unattached women of all kinds are for the most part — according to monthly income, earning potential and possession of status and wealth symbols such as cars, washing machines, cameras and freezers — decided Cinderellas in a society that has experienced an economic miracle, but not for them.

The most depressing figure discovered by the Statistics Office in its study of the situation of solo women was that on average women in this country who have no regular escort have an income of no more than 641 Marks a month.

This miserable sum is less than half the average calculated for the normal household in the Federal Republic. Figures which were culled in 1969 showed that more than half the women concerned had less than 600 Marks income a month. And one in ten had less than 300 Marks to meet her needs for four weeks.

But, the statisticians hasten to add, the women with less than 300 Marks were almost exclusively not at work, but living off a pension of some kind.

On the other side of the coin two to three per cent of man-less women enjoy a monthly salary of over 1,200 Marks.

Of this average sum of 641 Marks 85 per cent goes on consumer items and similar expenditure. Other responsibilities such as insurances and interest rates eat up six per cent and only nine per ce[illegible] remains 'for a rainy day'.

According to the official statistic[illegible] these women, who are close to the brea[illegible] line, on average have to spend thirty per cent of their income on foodstuffs and eighteen per cent on rents.

Although the Statistics Office was n[illegible] able to say what proportion of th[illegible] women came under which group it i[illegible] known that a large percentage a[illegible] widowed. Population experts say th[illegible] even 28 years after the War this ca[illegible] largely be put down to the ravages of 1939–45.

As far as age is concerned about ha[illegible] the women living alone in this country are over 65. Another forty per cent or s[illegible] are 50 to 65 and less than twelve per cent under fifty. The average age of single women in this country is 63.

Where social standing is concerned ov[illegible] 75 per cent are pensioned. Just ov[illegible] twelve per cent work in offices, about te[illegible] per cent are in unskilled work and les[illegible] than three per cent are "career girls" running a business or otherwise independent.

Renate Zeis

(Bremer Nachrichten, 18 August 1973)

■ SPORT

Faustball bids for greater international popularity

DIE WELT

In his "Italian Journey" Goethe described the game as follows: "The opposing players tried to hit the ball back and it is knocked from one side to the other until someone misses it and it comes to rest on the ground. The most attractive poses worthy of being reproduced in marble materialised in the process."

The game to which Goethe is referring is an eighteenth-century precursor of what is known now in the German-speaking world as *Faustball*, or fistball, a distant cousin of the better-known volleyball.

Goethe came across his game in 1786 in Verona, where it was most popular, particularly among the nobility, and drew large crowds of spectators. "There will have been four or five thousand spectators, though there was not a representative of the fair sex among them."

Faustball today is an also-ran, regardless of the fact that the national championships are shortly to be held in Flensburg, where Altona, Hamburg, the reigning champions, will be defending their title.

This is not so much a matter of course as it might be. According to the statistics faustball is the third most-popular team game in this country, following hard on the heels of football and handball and ahead of the Olympic disciplines basketball and volleyball.

Yet despite the statistics the general public still reckon faustball to be a game for elderly gentlement who still manage to dodder about a little. The name conjures visions of Turnvater Jahn, the venerable nineteenth-century gentleman who inaugurated gymnastics and physical jerks for the masses.

Faustball players do not boast a national association of their own (although there is, of course, an international body). In this country they remain a sub-section of the Gymnastics Association.

Faustball owes this unflattering image to a factor that ought really to meet with the approval of supporters of the keep-fit wave. It can be played competitively until a ripe old age. National championships are held in four age groups, the oldest of which is the over-fifties!

Yet faustball remains a serious competitive discipline for both men and women, as is evidenced by a further statistic. Tests have indicated that the ball can be hit across the rope that spans the pitch two metres above the ground at speeds of up to 105 kilometres per hour, or 65 mph.

By way of comparison, the most powerful volleyball stroke is incapable of coaxing speeds of more than 72 kilometres per hour (forty mph) out of the ball, and even handball's Hansi Schmidt of Gummersbach has never exceeded 112 kilometres per hour (seventy mph) with one of his renowned smash hits. The pitch is fifty metres long and twenty metres wide and divided across the middle by a rope that corresponds in position to, say, a tennis net. Faustball is played by teams of five, so you can imagine the acrobatics in which backs can be involved when the ball travels at speeds of this kind.



(Photo: Horstmüller)

Faustball is trying to improve its international status too. There are world championships, European Cup competitions involving the respective national champions. All three titles are currently held by this country.

As far away as South America Continental championships are held, though this alas does not necessarily mean that there is worldwide interest in the game. The Christian names of the Brazilians who won the South American championship title in Santiago de Chile in 1971 may have been Carlos Henrique, Marcos Antonio and the like, but their surnames — Hexel, Heck, Schuch and Engel — have an all too familiar ring for German ears.

Harm Clüver

(Die Welt, 1 September 1973)





The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Western security still depends on partnership with US

KielerNachrichten

The power struggle between President Nixon and Congress could have dramatic repercussions for Europe were the phase-out plans of Senator Mike Mansfield accepted by the House of Representatives.

As in the case of Congress's refusal to allocate further funds for the bombing of Cambodia the US Congress could well, in fifteen months' time, enforce a partial withdrawal from Europe, contrary to all common sense and merely in the course of a power struggle with the White House.

That would be the gravest foreign policy setback suffered by an American President since Congress vetoed Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations in 1920.

It has already struck observers on this side of the Atlantic that both the United States and the Soviet Union are currently pressing for a swift conclusion to the European security conference, albeit a conclusion characterised by impressive announcements that are hardly worth the paper they are printed on because they are as unspecific as possible on greater freedom of travel, information and ideas in Europe.

Washington would like to see the security conference come to a swift conclusion because MBFR talks are unlikely to reach a successful conclusion beforehand.

Congress may yet force Mr Nixon to pull US forces out of Europe, but the President would prefer to negotiate last-minute counter-concessions on the part of the Soviet Union instead.

The superpowers might almost be hand in glove. The Russians appear to be willing to "concede" a thinning-out of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia, which may well have been reinforced with this eventuality in mind.

Moscow would like to relieve the shock a unilateral American pull-out would unfailingly give Western Europe. The Soviet Union is motivated not by tenderness but by anxiety lest the shock decide the Common Market countries to speed up the pace of their political and military integration. This is development that the Kremlin is intent on forestalling at all costs.

In the wake of the Copenhagen summit of Common Market Foreign Ministers not everything would appear to have gone according to Moscow's schedule. The alarming prospects from the direction of Washington are proving a wholesome shock. As at the European security conference, the Common Market countries are to adopt a joint economic and political approach in dealings with the United States.

Insofar as the economic community is concerned there will be no exception to this rule. In respect of politics – foreign affairs, that is – it will apply only when a joint viewpoint has been formulated.

As regards the European security conference and forthcoming negotiations with the United States French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert even consented to the Brussels Common Market Commission, for which General de Gaulle had nothing but disdain, speaking on Europe's behalf in the context of issues for which it is responsible.

Such matters of protocol and more particularly the entire conduct of a joint foreign policy towards the United States have in the past completely snared up the Common Market, rendering a uniform approach impossible.

One of the tenets of the emerging Common Foreign Policy towards the USA is that monetary and trade talks on the one hand and the redistribution of defence burdens in Europe on the other are two completely distinct issues.

The United States maintains that the two are interlinked and at America's Nato headquarters near Brussels the distinction drawn by the Common Market Foreign Ministers in Copenhagen has met with little enthusiasm.

Here too there is an attendant risk of America pulling its troops out. The threat at least may serve to bring recalcitrant Europeans to reason, it has been argued.

This twofold shock from Washington brings about a change in the entire situation. There is a graver risk than ever of America effecting a partial troops withdrawal from Europe, and Western Europe is accordingly coming increasingly to realise that a defence structure of its own, interlinked with that of the United States via Nato, has become indispensable. It has become a particularly pressing "must" since the Nixon-Brezhnev accords on the prevention of nuclear warfare, which have given rise to doubts as to the validity of America's commitment to come to Europe's assistance. These doubts assuredly exist in Western Europe; what is probably more important is that they also exist in Moscow.

Political streamlining of the Common Market with the distant prospect of a common security policy will enable all concerned to progress from the phase of tricks and allegations to a bona fide clarification of transatlantic ties and an exchange of views between the Eastern Bloc on the one hand and a united Western Europe (rather than a conglomerate) on the other.

The aims of these exchanges must be partnership rather than rivalry with the United States and security for Western Europe in order to reduce the risks attendant on courageous detente moves.

Hermann Bohle

(Kieler Nachrichten, 15 September 1973)

IN THIS ISSUE

Emperor's visit

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia with President Gustav Heinemann in Bonn on 12 September. The Emperor was on a private visit to the Federal Republic. (Photo: dpa)

West piously hopes USSR will become more open

Western hopes of the outcome of the second phase of the European security conference, transferred from Helsinki to Geneva, are by no means exaggerated. There is less need to review these hopes than to clarify the targets the West will wish to aim at in Geneva.

The first, though in no way most important point is to ensure that the right security proposals are tabled. There must be no reinterpretation of human rights and the principles of international law as embodied in the UN Charter.

Also, in this country's interest, no decisions must be reached that close loopholes deliberately left open by Bonn in the course of *Ostpolitik* negotiations in recent years.

The main item on the conference agenda is the conflict over the direction detente policy is intended to take and the kind of change it is hoped to bring about.

The West does not need to change. An open society represents no handicap to the development of civilisation and technology. The West need not shake off shackles and does not stand in the way of its own future.

The West does not need to trade with the East, either. In every aspect of cooperation the Eastern European governments are the would-be takers and the Western countries are the givers.

There is no compelling reason why the Western countries should oblige, unless, that is, they would thereby be consolidating peace and doing so to their own advantage.

Whether Moscow likes the idea or not, Western countries harbour an ineradicable prejudice that they would feel safer in Europe if men such as Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn in the Soviet Union were able to speak and travel as freely as we are able to in our own countries.

The West, then, would like the Soviet Union to grow more open towards alternative views, not necessarily Western in origin, and this preference may lay it open to charges of intervention. But there is nothing to stop people in the West persisting in calling on their governments to ensure that East-West cooperation benefits their counterparts in Eastern Europe.

Cooperation must on no account be allowed to become an economic and technological support campaign for countries that continue to lay the groundwork of their own backwardness by oppressing the intellectuals and suppressing individual freedom and continue, moreover, to aim at extending their form of government to others. This is the crux of the entire security conference.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 September 1973)

■ **FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Whitehall and Bonn pressure Paris

Frankfurter Rundschau

Only a week before the Copenhagen conference of Common Market Foreign Ministers the indications were that its outcome might prove even more depressing than that of the previous gathering on 23 July.

Paris appeared still to be unwilling to lay the groundwork for agreement within the European Community on an urgently needed joint approach towards the United States.

With a week to go to Copenhagen it was stated in Paris that Foreign Minister Michel Jobert would be flying with President Pompidou to Peking rather than attending the Common Market conference in the Danish capital.

In the event this was not what happened. Diplomats from this country and Britain commented on the change in plan laconically but significantly that "we have, of course, engaged in extremely serious discussion with Paris."

On the basis of several drafts the Foreign Ministers roughed out a solemn declaration that, in the expectation of word-for-word thrashing with Washington, could be considered as the groundwork for a joint declaration of intent by the two major economic powers, the nine-member European Community and the United States, on the occasion of President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Europe.

Ever since Dr Kissinger's April declaration it has been apparent that the US government for domestic reasons needs a written statement of renewed transatlantic ties in order to counteract the trend towards isolationism.

Some such document, Dr Kissinger maintains, is the only promising means of upholding America's defence commitments in Europe and maintaining the balance between Washington and Moscow in the detente dialogue.

From the start it was likewise clear that there would be difficulties on this side of the Atlantic. America's defence commitments in Europe have run up against difficulties in the form of economic competition between Washington and the Common Market on trade, monetary and fuel and power matters.

Only eight of the thirteen European member-countries of Nato belong to the Common Market, and of the nine Common Market countries Ireland is not a member of Nato and France continues to play its own special role and no doubt relishes the prospect of being able to tell the Americans yet again that they cannot boss Europe around...

Realising full well that the current international trade and monetary talks threaten to undermine the defence links of friendship and alliance commitments between Western Europe and the United States, most Common Market governments and other Nato States have chosen to set great store by the symbolism of President Nixon's visit, averting the worst by means of specific talks between heads of State.

In July France agreed without undue difficulty to cooperate with the rest of Nato in drafting a joint declaration on security and peace policy, yet at the 23 July conference of Common Market Foreign Ministers M. Jobert insisted on first defining what he was pleased to call the European identity before condescending to join in a declaration on political and economic relations.

This country's Walter Scheel had guyed Dr Kissinger's call for a new Atlantic Charter, talking derisively in terms of the contemporary "need" for political theory, but together with the other Common Market Foreign Ministers willingly agreed to the French demand.

This time at Copenhagen the philosophical draft definition of the European Community agreed by the political departments of the respective Foreign Ministries was ready and on the agenda, – a golden bridge the French Foreign Minister could cross in the direction of further declarations without jeopardising France's prestige.

Britain's Sir Alec Douglas-Home talked in enthusiastic terms of a historic occasion. This, he said, was the first time the Nine had defined joint bilateral foreign policy towards a great power.

It remains to be seen whether this success will enable the Common Market Concil of Ministers to scale domestic hurdles in connection with monetary, welfare and regional policies in the weeks to come.

There seems, however, to be little doubt that Bonn and Whitehall have made it clear that there will be setbacks within the Community from which France will suffer unless Paris agrees on a joint approach towards Washington.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 September 1973)

It is much regretted that in issue 597 we reproduced on page 2 an article with the headline 'New tensions between Peking and Moscow' which was signed Robert G. Kaiser but which should have been attributed to Los Angeles Times/Washington Post News Service. We apologise for this error.

President Pompidou in Peking

President Pompidou's state visit to China comes at the crossroads of a number of important developments for both Europe and the world at large.

General de Gaulle was unable to take up an invitation to visit China, but in the shape of M. Pompidou, his successor, Peking has unrolled the red carpet to welcome the representative of a country that paved the way for China's return to the international scene.

France was the first Western European country to establish full diplomatic relations with Peking in 1964, and for the Chinese M. Pompidou evidently still represents a policy of independence that has much in common with their own.

President Pompidou is the first visitor from the West to compare notes with the Chinese leaders following the consolidation accomplished at the tenth congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

He will doubtless hear at first hand – from Chairman Mao – China's misgivings, not to say fears, in respect of the rapprochement between Washington and Moscow that has been accelerated this year.

The Chinese will have expressed their approval of Western European endeavours to transcend economic integration in the direction of political and military self-reliance. China would seem to have nothing but praise for France's and Europe's aim of gaining greater independence of the two superpowers.

For M. Pompidou this part of his talks with the Chinese leaders will prove useful when, at a subsequent press confernce, he launches a European initiative designed, or so it is expected in Paris, to rescue the European Communities from present trough of misunderstanding involvement in a quagmire of details.

M. Pompidou already seems assure[d] gain in international prestige, but President will first have to circum[navigate] treacherous diplomatic obsta[cles]. Moscow is already bombarding Paris covert warnings such as a harsh criti[cism] of China's policy towards Europe recent *Izvestia* article.

President Pompidou's *Ostpolitik* limited in scope to the same exte[nt] Western Europe's prospective po[litical] and defence policy activity. Both he the Chinese leaders are sceptical the prospects of detente, though motives differ.

As far as France is concer[ned] agreement with China on major inte[rna]tional issues relating to Europe or the Third World may be an interes[ting] prospect, but for the foreseeable f[uture] Peking will not be able to lend Paris than moral support.

There is not a hope of a volte-fa[ce] alliances or anything of that sort Europe Paris and its partners continue to come to terms with Sovient Union, regardless how swiftly how slowly detente progresses.

Interestingly enough, M. Pompidou not taken up the Chinese offer of a of Inner Mongolia, where China's def[ence] precautions against attack from the are most in evidence. That would have occasioned unnecessary ill-fe[eling] since on the other hand M. Pomp[idou] continues to espouse the principl[es of] European detente policy.

Hans Bart[…]

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 11 Septembe[r 1973])

What next in Chile?

The military take-over in Chile, coming as it did almost exactly at mid-term in Dr Allende's six-year Presidency, cannot be said to have come as a bolt out of the blue.

For some time the storm clouds had been gathering over the head of the first radical socialist regime ever to emerge from free elections. The resignation a few weeks beforehand of Allende's personal friend Carlos Prats as C-in-C of the armed forces was generally felt to herald an inevitable trial of strength between the popular front regime and the armed forces.

No one doubted for a moment that the army, the navy and the air force, despite their tradition of strict loyalty to the constitutionally elected government, would not stand by idly for very much longer whilst the country wallowed in the morass of creeping civil war.

In his final Cabinet reshuffle President Allende may have persuaded a number of generals to take on Ministerial appointments but this gesture remained insufficient to avert the clash.

If anything has come as a surprise it is the unusual precision and efficiency, not to say resolute harshness, with which the armed intervention was launched.

The putsch generals evidently realised that they needed to score swift and thoroughgoing successes once they had taken the decision to stage a coup. Any hestitation and any attempt to solve the country's problems by means of negotiation or compromise would have entailed running the risk of a far more involved and bloodier clash along the lines of the Spanish civil war.

This, and this alone, accounts for the ruthlessness with which the generals set about their business, bombarding and storming the Presidential palace, aerially bombarding the few radio transmitters still in the hands of the government and refusing Dr Allende the cease-fire he had requested even after he had promised to resign.

At the time of writing it looks at though the putsch has been a complete success. For weeks everyone in Chile had been talking in terms of the forthcoming putsch. The Trades Union Congress and the national executive of the Popular Front movement had sounded the alarm, putting the workers on action stations and arming their militias feverishly and to the teeth. Yet there does not appear to have been much in the way of effective resistance to the military take-over.

This is not, of course, to say that the promised return to normal will be swift and painless. In Uruguay, for instance, the entire army supported President Bordaberry's coup but the trade union response was nonetheless a general strike lasting several weeks.

Chile's working-class organisations are far better organised and more militant than their Uruguayan counterparts and can unquestionably be expected to resort to similar stratagems. The industrial belt round Santiago, the main bastion of extremist support, has had time enough to prepare for the present eventuality.

In the long term, moreover, the suicide of President Allende will not only provide extremist factions on the fringe of the left-wing alliance with a martyr figure; it will also give them a substantial boost once the initial shock is over and done with.

The junta may already be promis[ing a] return to constitutional government assuring the workers that there will be substantial changes in their position, but will it be able to keep these well-in[tentioned], doubtless honestly meant promises growing resistance forces it to in[stitute] more rigorous repression?

To undertake national reconciliation circumstances such as these calls almost superhuman skill and a degree self-control that is none too easy preserve in a tense and embitter[ed] atmosphere.

Should the experiment prove a fa[ilure] the victory that has appeared surprisingly easy of achievemnt may turn out to be a Pyrrhic victory involv[ing] the demise not only of Chile's experim[ent] in socialism but also of one of the f[ew] functioning democracies in Latin Ame[ri]ca.

Fritz Rene Allemann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 13 September 1973)

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POLITICS

CDU leadership should hold back until after Hamburg

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Following the election of Helmut Kohl to the chairmanship of the CDU it was to be expected that the personnel disputes in the party would be over and the CDU with its new leader would be able to get on with the burning questions of domestic policy.

It was not so much that the CDU lacked personalities as an alternative to the government coalition, but far more that it lacked practical ideas. Various points of view within the "union" parties were allowed to come to the surface and therefore there was no political statement made that could have been taken as clear party policy.

The undoubted capabilities of Rainer Barzel when it came to coordination were not sufficient to produce a clear CDU political line. It would be unjust to criticise Helmut Kohl for failing to prompt his party to form a clear political alternative to the government. He is mortgaged up to his eyebrows and he cannot clear the backlog overnight.

But it is essential that he give an unequivocal lead to the party to show it the way to, and at, the conference in November to decide party policies.

Nothing would be more destructive to the CDU than for it to allow its delegates to rip each other to shreds at the Hamburg conference. For this reason above it is necessary for Helmut Kohl to use his prestige to the full to make sure that the national party conference goes the way he wants.

CDU delegates elected him party chairman with an overwhelming majority. They knew well before the election what political outlook Kohl supported. For this reason they must back up their decision on practical matters when it comes to the vote.

On the other hand this major vote of confidence gives the new CDU Chairman the chance to set the points in the direction he wants to go before the Hamburg conference gets started.

Has he done this already? The attitude taken by Kohl at internal party discussions so far seems to have been rather hesitant. Kohl allowed his General Secretary Kurt Biedenkopf to announce the party's plans for worker participation in management, which had not been agreed by the deputy CDU chairman, Hans Katzer. And when Biedenkopf was in the public eye Kohl left him alone.

And the statements made by CDU treasurer Walther Leisler-Kiep on foreign policy seemed to have been made on a fairly free footing. This has once again given rise to the impression that the CDU is not unified and this impression is still quite correct.

Helmut Kohl has promised the government that he will hot things up for them this autumn. But what fuel will he use if various groups within the party announce supply problems?

Helmut Kohl should avoid strutting around uttering fine-sounding words since he has a reputation as a realistic politician to defend. And if he has gauged the situation in his party realistically he must admit that the CDU will only be able to present its policies convincingly when the Hamburg conference is over. So a hot autumn is not on the cards – at most there will be a hot winter.

The CDU is incapable of taking much action before the Hamburg party conference. And the Christian Democrats should avoid trying to paper over this lack of freedom with insubstantial attacks on the government, however prone to attack the government may be.

Such tactics would be too obvious. The new CDU leadership must for a start develop an alternative policy and have this confirmed by the party conference before it launches an attack against the government.

Till this time leading CDU/CSU politicians must rein themselves in. It only causes confusion if Hermann Höcherl, Gerhard Stoltenberg, Franz Josef Strauss and Karl-Heinz Narjes present different answers to the same questions.

In this context it must be said that the potential rivalry already beginning to make itself felt between Chairman Helmut Kohl and floor leader Karl Carstens can only damage the CDU/CSU.

Next year each should have the first chance to prove his specific capabilities without treading on the toes of the other. Then by 1975 it should be clear which of them can set up in opposition to Willy Brandt with some prospects of success.

Werner Bollmann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 10 September 1973)

Brandt lashes out at *Jusos*

Willy Brandt must have felt the choler rising in him long before he allowed it to explode. But explode it did at the public expression of solidarity by the Young Socialists for the wildcat strikes in the metalworking industries.

Unable to contain his anger at the young in the SPD any longer Brandt retorted that the *Juso* resolution was "detrimental to the Social Democrat Party and a blow struck at the solidarity the party had declared towards the unions."

In truth the *Jusos* reneged on their pledge of solidarity to the SPD and the unions long ago, with regard to domestic and foreign policies alike.

Anyone who did not realise this was informed of it in no uncertain terms by *Juso* Chairman Johann Strasser in his speech in Erlangen at the end of June.

The aim of the Young Socialists, he delcared, was not greater social justice gradually achieved, not a fair day's pay for a fair day's work obtained slowly and painfully and often insufficiently by means of autonomous collective bargaining between unions and employers, but the complete nationalisation of the means of production via radical legislation.

SPD member of the Bundestag Rudolf Kaffka warned the party Chairman of the threatening alternative several weeks ago. He said: "It is better for this party to have only 700,000 members but the sympathy of fifty per cent of the electorate than a million members and the votes of only thirty per cent."

At long last, it seems, the SPD has got down to discussing the most important question facing it – how it views itself.

(Die Zeit, 7. September 1973)

Munich SPD – party firebrands

The SPD committee in Bonn has been occupied with the question of the controversial approval expressed by the Young Socialists for the wildcat strikes in the metalworking industries. The roots of the conflict came from Bavaria.

The Munich SPD, provoked and provocative as few other party groups in the Federal Republic, has discovered a new and meaty bone of contention. Scarcely moved by criticisms and warnings from Bonn it has been discussing this matter with the same relentless zeal as it has in the past local government affairs, personnel problems and the question of the imperative mandate.

The Munich group has been discussing the "hot autumn" and its basic significance for society and socialism in the full glare of publicity.

The subjects for party conferences which will be creating more and more dust kicked up by 14,000 comrades in Munich now that the holidays are over show clearly the direction in which the new bones of contention are heading.

Lehel and the left section want to discuss price rises and the wages battle with young trade unionists – they treat older union officials with a fair degree of mistrust. And at the next conference of the Young Socialists a question up for discussion will be: how can we Young Socialists support workers in the claims they are making this autumn?

Where social welfare policies are concerned basic ideas in the Bavarian section of the SPD have already created a major conflict. Back in July the Federal state committee under Hans Jochen Vogel created a stir at the Bavarian *Juso* conference in Erlangen criticising the demand for "the systematic encouragement of a spontaneous downing of tools" and underlining the fact that the Unions have the sole right to represent workers in labour and wages disputes.

This directive did not meet with unqualified approval. Veteran Munich Socialist Rolf Reventlov (who dropped his artistocratic title long ago) set himself up as spokesman for the liftist opposition in *Socialdemokrat* the official publication of the Bavarian SPD, which has veered somewhat to the left.

He recommended that as Social Democrats they should not as a matter of principle champion spontaneous withdrawal of labour, which usually arose from certain serious causes within firms, but they should certainly not deem such wildcat strikes as an attack on the democratic system. Otherwise Britain would not be deemed a democratic State.

He added that such strikes sometimes broke out because trade unions were not doing their job properly. This was particularly true in the case of migrant workers.

Jack Rübenkamp of the civil service union (ÖTV) pitched into the battle. He called those comrades who had startec this discussion as being "mangy wolves in sheep's clothing". They should not be allowed to let their ideas infiltrate into the unions.

Willi Rothe, chairman of the Trades Union Confederation (DGB) embarked on an exchange of letters with economics professor Marios Nikolinakos, a *Juso* sympathizer in West Berlin. The latter finally refused to continue the discussion because in the end he regarded Rothe's accusations ("a manifest attempt to weaken the freedom of free unions") as having reactionary overtones.

Karl Stankiewitz

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 10 September 1973)

Berlin SPD cracks down on its own left wing

The leadership of the SPD in Berlin has issued a statement in connection with the elections to the Berlin party executive, due to take place before the end of the year, with a stern warning to the left-wing minority.

The party members have been exhorted to vote to make sure that the candidates elected are those whose political image and actions clearly correspond with the basic ideas of social democracy.

This is particularly important, since the delegates putting up for election in Berlin will later be potential candidates for the Berlin elections to the house of representatives in the spring of 1975 and thus will virtually determine the path to be taken by social democracy in Berlin for the rest of this decade.

In this appeal, signed by the Berlin Chairman Klaus Schütz as well as his deputies Kurt Neubauer and Klaus Riebschläger, it is stressed that the examples of internal party strife that have afflicted the SPD in Munich and Frankfurt are on no account to be repeated in Berlin.

The first point of which doubt is cast is the continuation of the "concentration of forces" introduced two and a half years ago in the Berlin SPD.

This attempt, Schütz and his deputies maintain, to use participation of the left wing minority in the responsibility of leadership to prevent friction and further the aim of joint purposeful cooperation has only helped the party in certain key positions, but has not proved successful in other sectors.

This refers to the intensification of conflict on lower party echelons which has led to continually increasing vexation, not only of the party's right wing, but also the broad mass of the moderate centre.

For a continuation of the concentration of forces, the appeal stresses, it is first necessary for the participation of leading representatives of the left to take part in the responsibility of leadership, leading to a breakdown of the group thinking of a number of members, who still think of themselves today as a special part of the party.

These groups have tried to divide up the members of the Social Democrat Party into Social Democrats and Socialists and thereby got off the track of joint ideas and action.

"All tendencies to create a party within the party will be sternly opposed by us." One will "not permit the SPD to become a party that no longer deserves to bear this name."

The Berlin SPD executives are appealing therefore to the broad mass of the party to vote for delegates who will maintain the integrity of the party as a popular party, instead of striving to become a narrowly based class party.

The Social Democrats in Berlin intend to take up the challenge of the unions to become a free representative body of the working classes and to recognise and support their precedence in all matters of labour and wages.

Thus it is incompatible with these aims for sections of the party to weaken trades unions by industrial action supported by radical groups. The decision taken by the SPD party-political conference in Hannover on the proposal with regard to extremists by the premiers is approved by the Berlin SPD within the framework of Basic Law. Thus it is not possible to favour the employment of applicants in the civil service who will be politically active for the overthrow of this basic order.

Renate Marbach

(Kieler Nachrichten, 12 September 1973)

Twenty-five years ago on 1 September 1948 the Parliamentary Council met in Bonn for its first session. The Provincial Assemblies and Houses of Burgesses of the eleven states and Free Cities in the American, British and French occupation zones had elected 65 delegates to draw up a constitution – Basic Law – for a federated system in the free part of Germany.

■ **BASIC LAW**

A look back to 1 September 1948

The many-coloured splendour of late gladioli and the sombre tones of Johann Sebastian Bach's Third Suite in D Major filled the courtyard of Bonn's Alexander König Museum on Wednesday 1 September 1948.

A simple ceremony at noon marked the establishment of the Parliamentary Council of the eleven German states and Free Cities in the American, British and French zones of occupation.

The flags of these German states – formed by the Western Allies – flew above the Alexander König Museum as the 65 delegates elected by the Provincial Assemblies and Houses of Burgesses met to draw up a constitution for a federation in the free part of Germany twenty-five years ago.

1 September 1948 was the last day of the time limit that the three Western military governors General Clay (USA), General Robertson (Britain) and General Koenig (France) had set the West German premiers and governing mayors for the establishment of a constitutive assembly. The Parliamentary Council's preliminary history was short, stormy, complicated and at times almost agonising for the German ministers.

The anti-Hitler coalition between the Western democracies and the communist Soviet Union had disintegrated and all attempts to set up a uniform economic administration within the boundaries of the German Reich of 31 December 1937 had failed when the six-power London Conference gave the go-ahead for the establishment of a West German State covering the three Western zones.

The heads of the German states were asked to summon a constitutive assembly. The Americans thought rather naively that a West German federation could be pieced together while the French wanted at most a loose umbrella organisation for the various states whereby the individual states would always be more powerful than the central executive.

At the time in question the states of Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden, Hessen and Bremen were in the American zone of occupation, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg in the British zone and the artificially created units of South Baden, the Rhineland Palatinate and Württemberg-Hohenzollern in the French.

The premiers of these states, irrespective of whether they belonged to the Christian Democrats, Social Democrats or Free Democrats, had little time to consider whether the creation of a West German State would cement the division between Germans in the Western zones and those in the Soviet Zone.

One of the objects of creating a democratic Federal Republic out of the Western zones was to increase the Germans sovereignty, which has been restricted since the end of World War Two. But the extent to which they were to be restored and the aims of Western policy were uncertain. At that time

At that time Marshal Sokolovski, the Russian military commander, had just pulled out of the Allied Control Council in Berlin, the Russians had sabotaged the work of the four-power command in the city and the Soviet Zone was being turned into a communist satellite with the help of the Socialist Unity Party, the product of the forced merger between the Communist Party and the Social Democrats.

In the Western zones on the other hand the currency reform had helped the economy start on the right road to recovery. The Germans wanted more powers and on a higher plane than Provincial Assembly level or on the economic administration of the Bizone.

The Allied military governors hastened things along in the Frankfurt Recommendations issued in the spring of 1948. The blockade of West Berlin following the West German currency reform in the summer of 1948 revealed the unrelentingness of the enemies of German liberty.

Ever since 1942 Stalin had been fond of saying that the Hitlers came and went but the German people and the German State always remained. It now became clear that it was only a communist Germany he was referring to.

The heads of the Federal states who attended the Prime Ministers Conference in Koblenz from 8 to 10 July 1948 still tended to take dilatory action even though they were prepared to approve an extension of Germany's sovereign rights.

The convocation of a national constitutive assembly – a favourite idea of the Americans – appeared impossible in view of the position of Berlin and the East German states under Soviet rule. The Allies were strictly opposed to including West Berlin in any West German State. West Berlin's representatives were to act in a merely consultative capacity.

General Lucius Dubignon Clay, the American military governor who shouldered the main burden in fighting the Russian blockade of West Berlin, was extremely indignant at the German attitude.

He did not understand how difficult it was for them to decide on establishing a partial political entity, especially in view of the prevailing feeling that German unity should be preserved at all costs.

The final decision was not taken until the second Prime Ministers Conference at Niederwald near Rüdesheim on 21 and 22 July 1948. Ernst Reuter, the mayor of Berlin and the chief defender of the city's freedom, supplied the main impetus.

He proposed creating the nucleus of the German State in partnership with the anti-Soviet Western powers. This nucleus would regain its sovereignty step by step. Reuter believed that this State would gradually exert a magnetic attraction and suggested that the East German states then under Russian rule should be allowed entry at a later date.

Reuter was a Social Democrat. Two other Social Democrats, Carlo Schmid, Württemberg-Hohenzollern's Minister of Justice, and Hinrich Kopf, Lower Saxony's premier, did not think along the same lines. Instead of stressing the State and power politics, they proposed that the restoration of sovereignty should result through the elementary power of the people themselves.

Reuter's views corresponded with those of the head of the North Rhine-Westphalian CDU and former Mayor of Cologne Konrad Adenauer who was soon to play a leading role in the struggle over the reorganisation of Germany.

At Niederwald it was decided to set up a commission of constitutional experts to do the preparatory work. The commission met at Herrenchiemsee from 10 to 23 August.

In view of the pressure of time it was decided not to have direct elections to the constitutive assembly. Delegates would instead be elected by the Provincial Assemblies and Houses of Burgesses of the various states. Each state was allowed one representative for every 750,000 electors.

The Parliamentary Council thus consisted of 27 CDU/CSU deputies, 27 Social Democrats, five representatives of the liberal parties (FDP and Deutsche Volkspartei), two from the Catholic Centre, two Communists and two members of the conservative Deutsche Partei (Niedersächsische Landespartei). Berlin sent five delegates to act in a consultative capacity.

In his memoirs Konrad Adenauer stressed that the conference in Herrenchiemsee and the sessions of the Parliamentary Council were governed by the desire to learn from the mistakes of the Weimar Republic.

The President of the proposed "Federal Republic of Germany" was no longer to enjoy the same strong position as the Reichspräsident from 1919 to 1933. The Federal Chancellor and his Cabinet were to be protected from arbitrary votes of no-confidence.

The basic principles were to be the right of national self-determination, the preservation of the continuity of the German Reich, the demand for a united Germany and the maintenance of the basic rights of liberty, equality and ownership.

It was decided not to have a formal constitution but a system of Basic Law that would cease to have effect on the day Germany was reunited.

It was also decided that the Parliamentary Council should not sit in Frankfurt am Main, the centre of the Bizone's economic administration, but in Bonn where there would be less direct pressure on the part of the Americans.

At the Herrenchiemsee conference, where Carlo Schmid and the Württemberg-Baden Minister Theodor Heuss stood out as the fathers of Basic Law, the Allies had tended to interfere via their liaison officers in a number of issues, above all the question of granting the central government and not the Federal states jurisdiction over financial matters.

Konrad Adenauer was elected president of the Parliamentary Council, Adolf Schönfelder (SPD) and Hermann Schäfer (FDP) his deputies. Its course was troublesome and paved with obstacles.

But Karl Arnold, the Christian Democrat premier of North Rhine-Westphalia, pointed out the right course when opening the Parliamentary Council on 1 September 1948: "Our irrevocable and holy vow belongs to the German people as a whole and to its intellectual, cultural and economic unity." Arnold felt himself equally bound to the Germans in the Soviet Zone as those in Weimar or Breslau. That was 25 years ago . . .

Walter Görlitz

(Die Welt, 3 September 1973)

The first happy day since 1933, Adenauer said

Politicians in Bonn began to establish the Federal Republic twenty-five years ago on 1 September 1948 with the first meeting of the Parliamentary Council. The Council consisted of 65 members, 61 men and four women.

The SPD and CDU/CSU both had 27 members on the Parliamentary Council, the Free Democrats five and the Communists, the Centre Party and the Deutsche Partei two each. West Berlin appointed five deputies to act in a consultative capacity – Social Democrats Paul Löbe, Ernst Reuter and Otto Suhr, Christian Democrat Jakob Kaiser and Herr Reif, a Free Democrat.

Adolf Schönfelder, the Hamburg Social Democrat, was appointed doyen of the Council as he was a few months older than Konrad Adenauer. Adenauer himself was elected president of the Council in order to restrict him to purely representative functions in view of his age. He was 72 at the time and nobody expected "the old grumbler" to take government office at a later date.

The SPD was given the chairmanship of the main committee, which had most of the work to do, and appointed Carlo Schmid, Professor of Law at Tübingen University, to this post.

But by the time the Parliamentary Council was wound up almost nine months later Adenauer had worked his way so far into the foreground that he was able to put himself forward for the post of Chancellor. "My doctor says I'm fit enough for a year or two," he commented.

The most frequent speakers on the Parliamentary Council were Hans-Christoph Seebohm of the Deutsche Partei (179 times), Carlo Schmid (176 times), Renner, a Communist, (132 times), Menzel, a Social Democrat, and Süsterhenn, a Christian Democrat, (both 91 times) and Theodor Heuss of the FDP 71 times. Adenauer (CDU) spoke on only sixteen occasions.

There were frequent arguments between the two largest parties and a number of crises involving the military governor. "We shall long have to chew on the many bitter problems the occupying power has set us," Süsterhenn, the Rhineland Palatinate's Minister of Justice and Education, said at the time.

The two Communists Reimann and Renner called seven times for the dissolution of the Parliamentary Council. When the Council was to put its signature to Basic Law, Renner shouted: "I refuse to accept the division of Germany." The CSU delegates also rejected Basic Law.

There were no fine-sounding speeches made when the oath of allegiance was sworn and the document signed. The 53 members of the SPD, CDU and FDP voted for Basic Law. The Centre (represented by Brockmann and Frau Wessel), the Deutsche Partei (Seebohm and Heile) and the Communists (Reimann and Renner) voted against its acceptance as did the CSU members.

Four months later Seebohm was appointed Minister of Transport and was in the odd position of having to swear an oath of allegiance to Basic Law then and every four years although he had originally rejected it.

The populace too had certain ideas of what the new constitution should contain. The Parliamentary Council received thirty thousand letters concerning parental rights. The "German Bishoprics' Male Welfare Organisation" demanded that regulations for a quiet Sunday should be written into Basic Law.

A total of 353 letters dealt with the question of what flag should represent the Federal Republic. Fifteen people wrote to the Council about the National Anthem. Five wanted the old Deutschlandlied and the black, white and red flag of the old imperial era. One man demanded the organisation of a "small military force", another the recognition of the sacrosanct nature of an officer's honour.

Whenever they had to discuss how to make people accept Bonn as the provisional capital, Adenauer liked to retire with his colleague Wandersleb to the Red Room of the Educational Academy where the Parliamentary Council met.

Journalists had twenty telephones with which to contact their newspapers. The three occupying powers were represented by officers in civilian dress. The final vote was taken on 9 May 1949.

According to the minutes, Adenauer described that day as the first happy day since 1933.

Walter Henkels

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 September 1973)

■ **RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS**

FDP calls for a separation of Church and State

DIE ZEIT

Political demands are often only justified by the reactions caused among those persons or bodies they affect. This has rarely been seen more clearly than in the case of the fourteen points put forward in an FDP document on "A Free Church in a Free State."

The two large Churches have reacted with a storm of indignation. The Catholic bishops have called the document a provocation, the *Rheinische Merkur* dubbed its authors "latter-day Jacobins" and the head of the Evangelical Church Chancellery claimed that their action was part of a massive campaign against Basic Law. Even if the Free Democrats turned to the relationship between Church and State in the Federal Republic at the completely wrong time in view of the far more pressing internal problems on their agenda, the reaction on the part of the Churches gave the document the relevance it was supposed to lack.

The contents of the document drawn up by a party commission under the chairmanship of Lieselotte Funcke, the Bundestag Vice-President and a member of the Evangelical Church Synod, are, with very few exceptions, derived from the matter-of-course though up to now unfulfilled demand that the State should remain neutral as regards religious beliefs and the religious communities that hold them.

Many Christians of both denominations agree with this point of view and have long done so. But the official Churches defend their antiquated privileges with the grim tenacity of a business magnate.

There is no real reason today why the Catholic Church and the various regional Evangelical Churches should still be administered along the lines of publicly-owned corporations. The Churches like to refer to the formative processes of history by means of explanation, though without stating the historical reason for their ties with the State.

The FDP document comes straight to the point on this matter: "As the State used the Churches to preserve the existing social system and prevent human rights from invading State power, the Churches were allowed to retain their privileges as far as these were compatible with the interests of the State."

Who can seriously deny this explanation of the one-time link between Church and State? Protestant theologians have accused the FDP of making an ideology of common sense but they failed to notice that they were idealising history contrary to all common sense or the real state of affairs.

If the Churches were stripped of their sovereign status they would be unable to retain their most important privilege – their practice of raising their membership fees, sometimes by force, via the tax authorities in the form of Church Tax.

If the Church were forced to raise this money by its own methods, it would face a serious drop in revenue and important Church activities in the charity and welfare sectors would be jeopardised.

But a State subsidy would be a possible way out of this situation as far as the Church's idealistic and helpful work in the non-religious sector is concerned -- and doubtlessly a fairer solution than granting the Church the right to organise a tax of its own via the State authorities.

The policy of giving private institutions priority over those of the State in the medical and welfare sectors need not be scrapped during the changeover, despite what the Free Democrats demand.

The Churches should not find it too difficult to dispense with crucifixes at schools and courts of law, with the oath on the Bible and compulsory religious education and accept the transfer of their schools to the State.

At any rate, they will not be prepared to face such a devastating defeat as they did years ago when they claimed the right to raise Church Tax on joint-stock companies and the atheist husbands of Christian women. The Churches have a chance of providing an example of Christian virtue and tolerance by voluntarily surrendering the last relics of their antiquated authority.

Hans Schueler

(Die Zeit, 7 September 1973)

FDP document attacks Church establishment

An FDP special committee headed by Lieselotte Funcke, Bundestag Vice-President and a member of the Evangelical Church Synod, has demanded tough measures to ensure the complete separation of Church and State.

The committee has drawn up a document entitled "A Free Church in a Free State – The Relationship between Church and State" which has now been submitted to the FDP's Federal executive. FDP headquarters in Bonn believe that a number of changes will have to be made before the document can be issued as official policy.

The special committee classified its demands into fourteen sections:

1. State influence on appointments to Church offices must end. The bishops' oaths of loyalty to Basic Law must be scrapped. The regional organisation of the Churches requires no State intervention.

2. The Churches should lose their status as publicly-owned corporations. A new "association law" must be drawn up taking into account the importance of associations and their public activities. The Churches could be covered by this law.

3. Church membership should require a personal declaration of entry. This declaration could be withdrawn at the age of fourteen or over. Current procedure whereby people wishing to leave the Church have to announce their intention to State authorities must be scrapped.

4. Employers or organisations should no longer be entitled to inquire about a person's religious affiliations.

5. Church Tax should be abolished and the Churches forced to organise their own scheme of raising charges for membership.

6. Sections of Basic Law contravening the liberal principle of religious and ideological neutrality must be amended.

7. Treaties and concordats existing with the Churches should be scrapped.

8. The Churches' historical claims on the State should lapse. There must also be an end to the special privileges accorded to Churches and religious communities as regards tax and finance.

9. Education, health and welfare are public responsibilities. The State must ensure that there is an adequate number of ideologically neutral institutions that anyone can attend. The right of independent bodies to operate in these sectors must not be violated but they must not be given priority.

10. Comprehensive schooling should become the rule. Religious instruction should not be included on the syllabus but be the responsibility of religious communities instead.

11. The committee was unable to agree on regulations governing theology at universities and colleges of further education. One proposal was to convert faculties of theology into departments of religious science where the bases, substance and effectivity of religion could be studied and researched without having to make allowances for any legal ties with a religious community. The Churches should be allowed to set up their own educational establishments.

12. The religious communities themselves should be responsible for the religious facilities offered within State institutions such as the armed forces, the Federal Border Guard and prisons.

13. The clergy and theology students should no longer be able to claim exemption from military service.

14. The Churches' right to state their case on television and radio by organising their own programmes should be scaled down to that enjoyed by other important social groups.

The Free Democrats claim in explanation to these points that religious or ideological affiliations – or the lack of them – should not lead to any advantages or disadvantages.

"The State must therefore take a neutral stance on questions of religion and ideology and must not single out individuals or groups by granting them rights and privileges or conversely by interfering in their activities," they rule.

The FDP does not want to restrict the Churches' freedom. "We are far more concerned about ending the legal and administrative links between the Church on the one hand and the State on the other and the resulting fusion of State and religious authority," they explain.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 August 1973)

Cardinal Julius Döpfner – a vignette

Cardinal Julius Döpfner, the Archbishop of Munich and Freising and head of the Episcopal Conference, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on 26 August. Döpfner was born in Hausen, near Kissingen, and grew up in Würzburg where he passed his school-leaving examinations in 1933.

After studying in Würzburg for six months he was sent to the Germanicum in Rome, an institute famous for turning out bishops. He was ordained in October 1939 and graduated with a thesis on Cardinal Newman.

Döpfner was appointed Bishop of Würzburg in August 1948 and thus became the youngest bishop in Europe. His militant attitude attracted attention and religious controversy was the result.

When he became Bishop of Berlin eight and a half years later in January 1957 he caused a stir by admitting that the Catholics had learned from Protestant theologians a good deal that they would not be prepared to abandon.

This change of attitude towards the Protestants continued in the following years. After being appointed Cardinal in



Cardinal Döpfner

(Photo: Archiv/Bundesbildstelle)

1958 – once again he was the youngest – he worked together with the Protestant Bishop Dibelius and later pleaded for a reunification of beliefs.

The Cardinal's term of office in Berlin was difficult. The East Berlin authorities refused him permission to enter the German Democratic Republic where most of his diocese lay. However he was able to cross freely to East Berlin until the Wall was built in 1961. Despite his request to remain in Berlin, the Pope appointed Döpfner Archbishop of Munich and Freising in July 1961.

Döpfner played a key role at the Second Vatican Council as one of the four chairmen. He was considered a member of the progressive wing of the council but when he returned home he was met by the same accusation as other bishops. He was attacked for being progressive in Rome and conservative in his own diocese.

Döpfner succeeded Cardinal Frings of Cologne as head of the Fulda Episcopal Conference in December 1965. It is largely due to his initiative that a consolidated Episcopal Conference arose for the whole of the Federal Republic.

The Cardinal is often forced to employ all his powers of negotiation and persuasion in order to reconcile the largely conservative bishops of the north and the south and their more progressive colleagues in the region in between. His task was not made easier by the fact that he was head of the progressive German section of Pax Christi, a post he only recently relinquished.

Despite his failing health, Döpfner could not afford *not* to stand for reelection as head of the Episcopal Conference in September 1971. There was no other candidate who could have united the heterogeneous group of bishops.

Döpfner also has great influence within the Catholic Church outside the Federal Republic. It was he who handed Pope Paul VI the Papal Commission's majority report on birth control and spoke in its defence. The Pope then ignored the majority report and adopted the minority view in his encyclical *Humanae Vitae*.

In the controversy about the readministration of the Catholic Church in the German Democratic Republic Döpfner was recently successful in his attempts to have only administrators appointed.

Knut Barrey

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 August 1973)

COMMON MARKET

Agriculture bedevils EEC and Med. States' talks

Many suspected that nothing more would come of the much-vaunted "global trading policy of the European Community for Mediterranean countries" than a new patchwork quilt of agreements, when this high-flown expression was first used by the then French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

Paris thought thereby:

1. to produce a counterweight for the free-trade agreement with the neutral Efta countries,
2. to give itself new prestige as a leader among Mediterranean countries,
3. to simplify adjustment negotiations with Mediterranean partners for the entry of Britain to the EEC (to prevent trading losses) and
4. to take the legal sting out of the lashes of the USA against the European Community's Med. policy as running counter to the Gatt agreements.

At the forthcoming talks with Spain, Israel, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia it will be a question of creating a free-trade zone in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with the removal of import barriers for "substantial part" of mutual trading.

Right from the start the EEC was prepared for commercial and industrial products from those countries bordering on the Med. to be imported free of duty from 1978 onwards, following a gradual whittling away of the import levies at present in existence.

After a lengthy struggle the EEC Council of Ministers also agreed that "counter-preferences" would not be expressly demanded from the three Maghreb countries — namely a breakdown of customs duties on products imported from the EEC — since these were developing countries.

Spain and Israel would be given a lengthy period during which they would be expected to reduce their import duties on EEC produce gradually until they were down to nil.

Instead of the limit suggested by Brussels of 1980 to 1982, Spain is demanding that it should be given until 1985 to reduce to nil, and then be allowed certain exceptions, while Israel thinks that 1985 to 1989 would be quite soon enough to reduce its import levies to nil.

But the actual dispute between the European Community and the Mediterranean countries is over agricultural produce. Far-sighted people have advised the European Commission to make generous importation concessions for fruit, vegetables, citrus fruits, grapes and wine, so that our Mediterranean partners would become "the garden of Europe".

But any concession made in this direction will afflict the olive, fruit, wine and vegetable producers of France and Italy and will also strike a blow at the hothouse growers of the Federal Republic, The Netherlands and southern England.

The carefully outlined offers that the EEC Council of Agriculture Ministers made in its decision on quantitative and seasonal limitations and on gradual removal of import levies have been described by the negotiators for the Mediterranean countries sometimes with diplomacy as "incomprehensible" and sometimes without mincing words as "unacceptable".

Then there was the fact that at the Council of Ministers the Maghreb countries championed by France were granted an offer of an eighty per cent cut in import levies, while London could only obtain sixty per cent for "its" Israel, although half the crop of Jaffa oranges from Israel traditionally goes to Britain. And this sixty per cent was decided on by this same Council of Ministers.

The Algerians consider the offer Europe has made with regard to wine imports to be quite insufficient, but France is delighted that it has for the most part pushed cheap Algerian wine off the European market in recent years.

Morocco argues that the concessions made by the Nine do not even fully compensate for what Morocco has lost on the French market as a result of EEC provisions.

Spain said bluntly that if there is to be free trade it must be extended to agricultural produce by 1985 at the latest.

At France's exhortation the EEC Council of Ministers offered the Maghreb countries a kind of compensation for the lack of agricultural concessions in the form of financial development aid and a sort of "free trade for the labour force".

This means that within the European Community Maghreb workers would be able to take up employment quite freely and would have the same social security rights as European workers. Spain has already demanded that its migrant workers should receive the same concessions.

As further evidence of the concern France has been showing at the Council of Ministers the three Maghreb countries (of which Algeria alone has not been an associate member of the EEC in the past) have been offered financial development aid from Community funds.

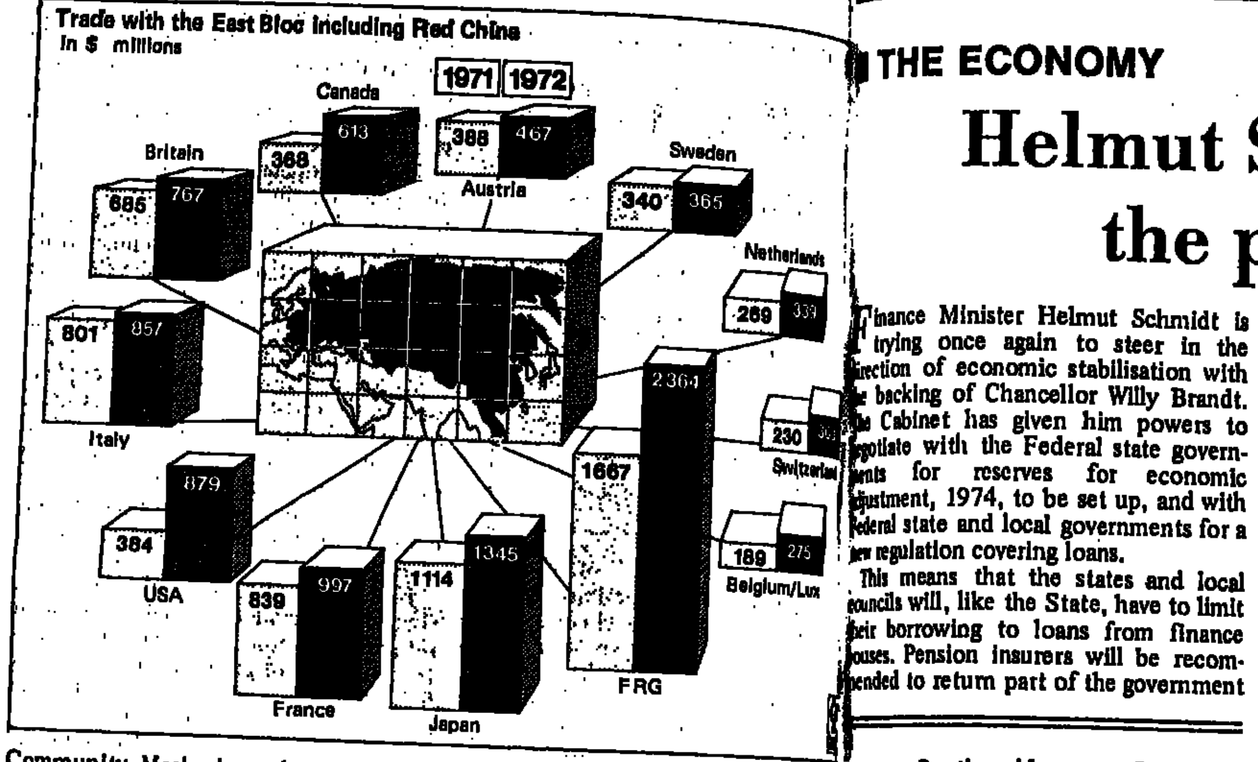
The sums involved and how the money is to be distributed will not be discussed before late autumn. As an indirect expression of gratitude the EEC hopes to obtain binding confirmation from Algeria and Tunisia for the continuation of oil supplies.

Both countries seem prepared to go along with this as long as Europe will accept refined oil products and not crude oil — the aim being to build up refineries in the Maghreb countries.

Negotiations are bound to be tough and there seems no hope that the new arrangements will be in force by 1 January next year. The EEC can see no need to be particularly unselfish, especially as Egypt, The Lebanon and Jordan are waiting in the wings, and associate members Cyprus, Turkey and Greece are busily comparing the advantages that have been granted to other countries.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 August 1973)



EEC and Comecon

The suggestion by the Gen[illegible] Secretary of Comecon to f[illegible] delegations for talks between the E[illegible] Bloc trading community and the EEC [illegible] not exactly unleashed storms [illegible] enthusiasm in Brussels.

This move, which results from a j[illegible] decision reached by Comecon in Prag[illegible] does amount to *de facto* recognition [illegible] the European Community by the E[illegible] Bloc. Recognition, which has be[illegible] inherent in previous statements mad[illegible] Brezhnev and Kosygin, is howe[illegible] limited strictly to the economic func[illegible] of the Nine. Moscow's polemics ag[illegible] any attempt to make a political uni[illegible] Europe go on unabated.

In the overall picture of Europe a[illegible] by the Soviet Union the EEC [illegible] plays the role of an economic fig[illegible] And Russia feels that Comecon, wh[illegible] cannot hold a candle to the EEC, should [illegible] considered by Europe as an equal.

Unlike the EEC Comecon does n[illegible] have any authority to conclude tr[illegible] with foreign countries. Nor is Comec[illegible] voluntary union of equal States w[illegible] equal rights, which the EEC can cl[illegible] be.

It is in this light that we must view [illegible] attitude of some of the smaller Com[illegible] members which have resisted fur[illegible] integration and to a certain ex[illegible] extended feelers in the direction of [illegible] West.

It cannot be in the best interests [illegible] Western Europe to conclude EEC-Com[illegible] con treaties that will strengthen [illegible] position of this Soviet-orientated East[illegible] economic organisation, or even to a[illegible] its hands to be tied with regard to its [illegible] efforts to achieve political union.

Thus a certain amount of [illegible] towards this Soviet offer is well [illegible] This does not mean that [illegible] contacts with Comecon should be sh[illegible] if these will help to ascertain what [illegible] Moscows has in mind.

In the light of the economic difficu[illegible] that have arisen in the East Bloc the E[illegible] presents itself as a most attractive part[illegible] for the communist States. In the [illegible] future foreign trade agreements reach[illegible] by EEC States with outside countries [illegible] have to be concluded via the Common Market. So there is no longer any get[illegible] round this organisation.

The best protection against 'unseem[illegible] Soviet propositions would be [illegible] political unity, but this is unfortunat[illegible] still outstanding. Europe needs [illegible] European identity in its dealings with [illegible] Soviet Union, not to mention with re[illegible] to the forthcoming visit to Europe [illegible] President Nixon.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 28 August 1973)

The Common Market is not so 'common'

The EEC Commission has expressed "extraordinary concern" over the difficulties that have arisen in breaking down the barriers affecting passenger and freight transport between Community countries.

In a report on the controls still in force at borders between EEC countries the Commission says that it is "forced to admit that fourteen years after the first steps were taken to sweep away trade barriers between members of the EEC" a whole series of formalities still remain in operation.

Since 1968 customs duties have not been levied at EEC frontiers, and since then the EEC has been functioning as a customs union.

But:

1. Consumer taxes in member countries still vary. Value added tax, petroleum tax, tobacco tax, the duty on alcohol, beer and wine are to be brought into line by next year. Taxation systems are due to be unified by 1978/80. Only then will customs officials be able to cease checking goods at frontiers for purchase tax reasons.
2. Checks on passengers in transit could, according to the Commission, be dropped "in the light of their lack of effectiveness". Ministers of the Interior of EEC States have, however, stuck to the letter of the law.

For a start there should be a unified European system for the distribution of visas to foreigners. So far only the Benelux countries have achieved this. A Soviet citizen who has obtained a visa for Belgium is automatically allowed to visit The Netherlands and Luxembourg.

It is essential for police forces in European countries to work in closer cooperation with joint lists of wanted men, the Interior Ministers say.

No one seems to have a plausible explanation of why all these moves are still outstanding five years after the customs union was set up.

3. Controls on private goods — with customs officials rummaging through suitcases — have largely been eliminated since the EEC Commission introduced the gradual increases in duty-free allowances for private holiday purchases. Postal packages from one person to another are usually not checked when travelling from one member country to another, but there are still occasions when recipients have to pay "customs inspection fees" for this privilege.
4. The obligatory "green insurance card" for motorists is no longer inspected on journey between EEC countries. This procedure was abolished on 1 July after much to-ing and fro-ing.
5. For many reasons there are still controls on freight transit. For a start EEC countries still exercise varied

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THE ECONOMY

Helmut Schmidt tightens the purse-strings

Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt is trying once again to steer in the direction of economic stabilisation with the backing of Chancellor Willy Brandt. The Cabinet has given him powers to negotiate with the Federal state governments for reserves for economic adjustment, 1974, to be set up, and with Federal state and local governments for a new regulation covering loans.

This means that the states and local councils will, like the State, have to limit their borrowing to loans from finance houses. Pension insurers will be recommended to return part of the government subsidies to the Bundesbank to be frozen.

Schmidt has also said that the increase in the budget of 10.5 per cent as compared with last year is economically neutral. He bases this statement on the calculations of experts who expect a nominal increase (inclusive of inflation) in the gross national product of a similar 10.5 per cent.

The real increase will only be between four and 4.5 per cent. It has scarcely ever been possible in the past for a government to reconcile the increase in the budget with the growth of GNP. Despite this, though a budget under ten per cent up on last year would probably have been rejected for political reasons it would have been far more conducive to stability.

Nevertheless the Finance Minister must be congratulated for taking a strong line with the heads of government departments. This has meant among other things that the subsidies for coking coal will not be raised again, as the steel companies had hoped. Education Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi had his application for vast extra finances for educational reform turned down.

Of the 4,500 new civil service jobs that Schmidt's colleagues planned to create the Finance Minister axed more than 3,000. And the new jobs created will be balanced out by the number of civil service redundancies. What a pity local governments do not act so sparingly!

But Schmidt is likely to experience continuing difficulties with his ministerial colleagues. They are fed up with having to postpone their reforms because of economic difficulties.

However, SPD ministers are coming to recognise that it is not only the earners of smaller incomes who suffer from inflation. The State can do more in the way of reforms for the working classes if only inflation can be cut back.

The continued decrease in government investments from seventeen to 16.3 per cent speaks volumes. The budget may have only a very limited influence on stability, but it has a major psychological effect. With a new round of pay talks on the horizon it would be disastrous if the Finance Minister set a bad example by being in a spendthrift mood.

All in all Helmut Schmidt must be congratulated for producing what is at least partially a suitably stabilising budget draft when the sources of revenue are bubbling over.

But we shall have to wait till next year to see if he actually takes all the risks involved in matters such as the railways deficit, the demands of the EEC, civil service pay and foreign exchange adjustments with the United States if his colleagues are not sufficiently though. Schmidt admits in advance that one risk has not been covered in his budget draft — every percent that the Federal states cut in their negotiations with the central government on an agreement on value added tax above the 35 per cent that has already been agreed on means a loss of 650 million Marks in the Bonn coffers and therefore a corresponding increase in goverment borrowing. For no one can be certain that next year, with world economic trends leading the way, the Federal Republic economy will level off so that the last tax estimates have to be cut.

There is greater clarity and honesty in this draft budget in that at long last a habit of the past twenty years has been given up and two shadow budgets, for hospital financing and for roads and inland waterways, (organised via Otta AG, the Society for Public Works) have been scrapped. These are now included in the budgets of the appropriate ministries.

Likewise the expenditure on the Nato support programme has not been concealed.

One point that is difficult to understand is why the sum of 650 million Marks for subsidising pension insurance organisations has to be put on ice when there is plenty of money available. But at least interest will be paid this time. The amount frozen has been cut by three-quarters compared with this year, but the fact that anything remains frozen seems unwarranted quite apart from the question of whether pension insurers really require twelve milliard Marks in government subsidies.

Peter Christian Müller

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 September 1973)

Budget estimates for 1974

In millions of Marks

Federal President's Office	11.3
Bundestag	204.8
Bundesrat	7.8
Chancellor's Office	283.7
Foreign Office	1,132.3
Interior Ministry	1,887.2
Justice Ministry	222.6
Finance Ministry	1,681.5
Economic Affairs Ministry	2,881.2
Food and Agriculture Ministry	5,320.1
Labour and Social Affairs	27,409.2
Transport Ministry	18,186.8
Post and Telecommunications	178.1
Defense Ministry	27,554.5
Youth, Family Affairs & Health	4,805.3
Federal Constitutional Court	6.5
Federal Audit Office	24.3
Economic Cooperation Ministry	3,060.8
Town and Country Planning	3,757.5
Intra-German Relations	386.6
Research and Technology Ministry	3,495.9
Education and Science Ministry	3,829.1
National Debt	5,075.5
Social Welfare	6,139.6
Defence debts	824.3
Civil defence	570.1
Other items	15,463.4
Total	134,400.0

Continued from page 6

controls on certain goods from "dumping countries" such as Japan, Taiwan and the East Bloc. Surely, but slowly, this problem is diminishing, in the wake of the communal foreign trade policy.

Goods from the GDR are allowed to enter the Federal Republic duty free (on the basis of the EEC protocol on inter-German trade), but duty is levied when they are imported by other countries.

The technical provisos concerning electronic equipment have not been unified. There has not yet been a "harmonising" of the regulations concerning measuring equipment. Medicines are still subject to differing regulations in various EEC countries, while the EEC Commission has been battling since 1965 to create a "communal medicines market" in the teeth of stern opposition from governments and big industry.

Many foodstuffs and luxury goods, from mustard to chocolate, are subject to differing regulations. Items such as ice cream are subject to differing purity regulations and shelf life provisos. The Nine are at odds on many details of this kind.

Suggestions made by the European Commission on matters of this kind are often discussed for years on end by the national experts on the Community sub-committess.

Jokes about Brussels' efforts to achieve harmonisation may be funny, but they do not lead to progress. These veryíng regulations are an example of true national sovereignty and the Brandts, Heaths and Pompidous are powerless in the face of them.

Erich Hauser

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 2 September 1973)

Gloomy forecast by one in five

One family in five in this country thinks that the economic situation is going to deteriorate, according to the Ifo economic research institute, Munich. Many families feel that their own situation is more precarious now than at the beginning of the year.

Ifo says that consumers in this country are likely to become more careful with their money in the near future than they have been in the past, and that despite the fact that prices are rising rapidly the tendency to save is likely to be more marked than it has been in the past.

There is likely to be a decline of the "refuge in goods" tendency, whereby the building trade and the manufacturers of long-lived consumer items such as furniture, cars and television sets have profited in recent months.

This change in trends with regard to consumer spending would be even more marked if there were a danger of growing unemployment as a result of restrictive policies.

The Ifo survey conducted among 25,000 households in the European Community, selected to give a fair cross-section, came up with more positive estimates in the countries bordering on the Federal Republic than in this country itself.

The French and Dutch have a far more optimistic view of the future development of their financial position than people in the Federal Republic. A Gallup Poll conducted in July showed that even the British are far more confident about their future income than West Germans. But the Italians are more cautious in their predictions for the future. Ifo states that the caution shown by Italian consumers is not likely to lead to continuing stagnation of consumer activity.

In the Federal Republic plans to invest in long-life consumer goods have been cut back considerably in recent months. But in France and Italy there has been a slight increase in sales of consumer durables.

Ifo reports that families' estimates of their financial situation are more and more congruous with their income. Those earning more than 1,750 Marks net per month said that their financial situation had scarcely changed from that of last year.

But families with a lower income are suffering from the rise in prices, anomalies of the tax system and increased social security payments — they are reporting that their financial position has worsened.

The increase in private incomes in the past year was a nominal ten per cent. With the increase in prices taken into consideration the real increase was three per cent.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 September 1973)

The boom is still booming

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Still we are waiting for a change in the economic climate in this country. In-coming orders to West German industry in July this year were no less than twenty per cent up on the corresponding month of 1972. When inflation is taken into account the rise was still 13.5 per cent.

Orders from abroad were once again high. Despite the unfavourable shift of parities orders were up 55 per cent on last year. In the capital investment goods industries the increase was as much as 81 per cent — this included many major orders in the shipbuilding industry.

Orders from this country were ten per cent up on the previous year, with a 26 per cent rise in the capital investment goods branches. According to the Economic Affairs Ministry these new orders have built up a greater backlog of uncompleted orders. In-coming orders exceeded turnover in July by no less than nine per cent.

The increase in demand can be seen by comparison with the figures for June this year as well. Orders were down by 10.5 per cent, but this was far less of a drop than is normally experienced at the height of the holiday season. Once agains the position with regard to orders from abroad showed much more lively activity than the average in recent years.

But demand in this country dropped by slightly more than normal for the time of year. However, the Economic Affairs Ministry points out that these figures could be distorted. There was a sharp increase in orders in May in anticipation of the government's stabilisation programme — so the decline that followed was inevitable.

Industrial productivity in July was 3.5 per cent up on last year. The seasonal decline is slightly more marked than it has been on average in recent years. But according to the Ministry the difference was so insignificant that it could have been caused by differing school holidays and the holidays taken by industrial workers.

Heinz Murmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 September 1973)

■ TECHNOLOGY

First laser fair put on in Munich

Lasers prevent toothache and forest fires, help the blind and the police, cut and weld, illuminate and measure on the Earth and on the Moon and among the stars and wheeling constellations.

They carry and store information and energy, create, spruce up and catalogue works of art, heal wounds and will, within time, when research scientists make their decisive breakthroughs, cure cancer, provide three-dimensional television and make possible the unlimited generation of power by means of nuclear fusion.

The Laser beam (standing for Light Emission by Stimulated Emission of Radiation) is a latterday magic wand, transforming the death rays beloved of writers of science fiction into a life force.

Futurologists are already forecasting (and prominent physicists agree wholeheartedly) that by the turn of the century the laser will be one of the most important factors in technological development, exercising a far greater influence on life and progress than atomic energy and computers do today.

Frankfurter **Neue Presse**

Laser 73 in Munich is the first trade fair devoted exclusively to what are termed opto-electronic systems and their industrial and scientific uses. Attended by 164 exhibitors from eleven countries, it was opened with an address by Professor Theodore M. Maiman of California, the man who first generated bundled electromagnetic waves from a ruby crystal in 1960.

The first laser ray consisted of a short explosion of dark red light — 10,000 watts of it for the duration of a thousandth of a second. The original laboratory equipment is on show at Munich, where the fair is combined with a conference attended by 550 specialists, including Soviet laser specialist and Nobel Prize-winner Alexander Prokhorov.

Visitors will fail to see a James Bond style laser bomb on exhibit. "It will probably remain wishful thinking," says Dr Horst Kiemle, who constructed this country's first laser in Karlsruhe in 1961, "since it would have to be linked to a small power station."

"Mind you," he adds, "with a new medium such as the laser it is always risky to make forecasts."

Dr Kiemle also takes a dim view of the prospects of holography as a means of devising 3D TV. He ought to know what he is talking about on this point, since he was once head of the Siemens project with this target in view.

On the other hand Kiemle is convinced that before long laser cables consisting of hair-thin glass fibres will be capable of transmitting up to twenty colour TV programmes or between 10,000 and 20,000 phone calls simultaneously.

Glass-fibre cable will be relatively inexpensive and flexible. Laser beams will project material along it.

The laser will probably prove of greatest economic significance in optical telecommunications. At Munich the University of Southampton has on display the first laboratory transmission units using lasers and glass-fibre cables.

Dr Kiemle, who is currently involved in work at Siemens' central data technology laboratory in Munich, notes that the laser will soon make its appearance in gramophone recording. There will shortly be records played by laser beam, and one record will be capable of accommodating the entire Wagnerian *Ring* cycle. America continues to plough the most money into laser research and development, but the Soviet Union, Japan, Britain and France (which boasts its own laser research centre) are all accomplishing swift progress in optical electronics. This country has by far the largest and most receptive market in Western Europe. It is expected to increase in size by fifty per cent a year.

Karl Stankiewicz
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 4 September 1973)

This Siemens laser, on show at the Munich fair, is capable locating clouds or exhaust fumes to within five metres a range of twenty kilometres (Photo: Sie

Porsche design prototype car with 20 years lifespan

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

At the forthcoming Frankfurt motor show Porsche plan to exhibit a prototype designed to last for a life-span of twenty years. It will be good for 300,000 kilometres (200,000 miles) and according to the design team will only cost thirty per cent more than a conventional model.

The FLA project, to use its German initials, involves a car with a long-life engine. By means of a hydraulic clutch wear and tear on the gearbox is reduced to a minimum and the chassis with its specially designed shock absorbers, special alloy disc brakes and links needs next to no servicing.

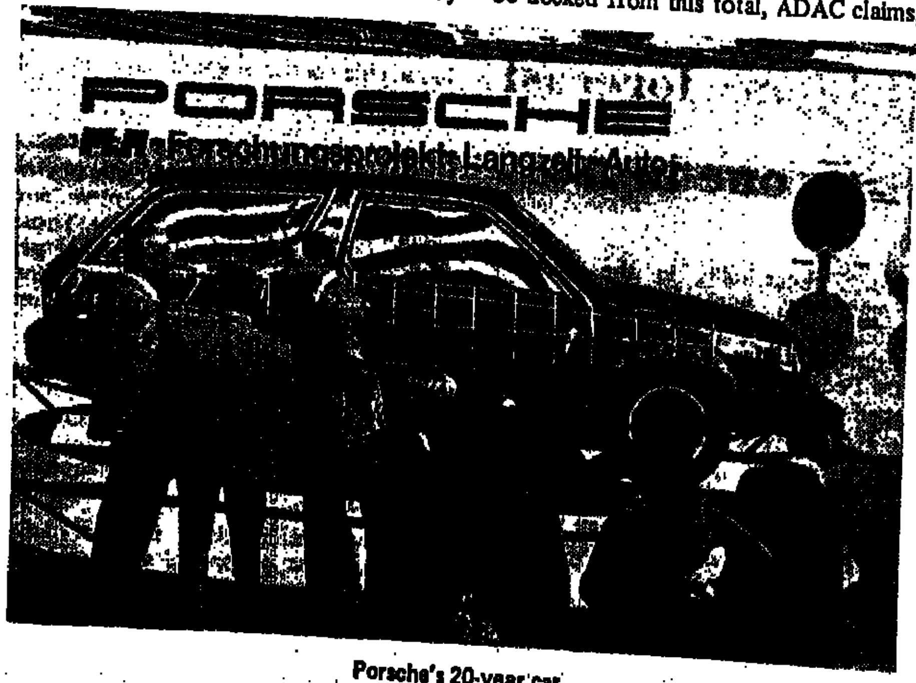
The body consists of stainless steel with a chromium-plated ground unit and aluminium alloy. The battery too needs no servicing. All glass surfaces are scratchproof and special paint protects the exterior.

Hollow body units and individual components are packed with synthetic foam, and when the car is finally scrapped after an active life of twenty years its scrap value will be high because nearly all raw materials will still be usable.

The project will probably encounter criticism from the motor industry and dealers and garages. Current models with their built-in obsolescence naturally net garages a considerable profit by way of repairs that the new model would render a thing of the past.

Motor show exhibitors have already voiced misgivings, noting that a long-life car of this kind would put a stop to technological developments. The Porsche design team counter these and similar objections by reminding critics that the prototype is not intended to go into production in the immediate future.

Joachim Reifenrath
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 September 1973)



Porsche's 20-year car (Photo: AP)

Motorists pay more in tax than Bonn spends on roads, ADAC claims

According to ADAC, the Federal Republic motoring organisation, motorists in this country have, over the past twelve years, had to pay more than 20,000 million Marks extra in tax than has been spent on roadbuilding.

This claim is made in a policy blueprint published by ADAC, which plans to intensify its representation of car-owners in Bonn, in response to the assertion by Transport Minister Lauritz Lauritzen that motorists are in fact paying less in taxation than is invested in roadbuilding and road safety measures of one kind and another.

According to ADAC figures roadbuilding programmes during the years 1962 to 1972 involved expenditure amounting to 109,800 million Marks, 7,200 million of which was contributed by residents.

Ancillary expenditure included 10,800 million Marks towards police traffic divisions and 800 million Marks by way of indebtedness incurred. In all then, 114,200 million Marks have been invested in roadbuilding and the like during the period under review.

More than 20,000 million Marks must be docked from this total, ADAC claims, because the State needs roads reg[...] whether there are private cars or not.

By this token private motorists [...] occasioned expenditure to the tune [...] 93,600 million Marks while paying [...] of 103,700 million Marks in tax. Add to this a surplus of more [...] 10,000 million Marks over the past [...] years and motorists have paid 20[...] million Marks more than the outlay [...] roadbuilding.

ADAC likewise refutes the Minister's assertion that road transport is a relatively expensive system in terms [...] the economy as a whole. Motorists themselves pay the 10,000 million Marks a year traffic jams are estimated to [...] not to mention the 18,000 million Marks a year repairs attendant on traffic accidents cost, this last sum being covered in full by insurance premiums.

As for the 5,000 million Marks a year motorists are claimed to cost [...] environmental damage, ADAC reckons that the responsibility can hardly be [...] at the motorists' door as long as [...] government has not passed legislation dealing with the problems involved.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 September 19[...])

Traffic volume nears saturation point, Shell maintains

Traffic on the roads is nearing saturation point and will more or less reach it over the next decade, according to a survey commissioned by Deutsche Shell and published on the occasion [...] this year's Frankfurt motor show.

Shell bases this forecast on the assumption that provided no restrictions are imposed on growth the number [...] private cars registered, including [...] cars and ambulances, will increase from the present figure of 17,030,000 to 22[...] million in 1985 and 23.5 million [...] 1990.

New registrations will, for the [...] part, be replacements for cars sold [...] scrapped. In 1960 only 15.1 per cent [...] private cars newly registered replaced predecessors. Last year the proportion had increased to 60.4 per cent.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 3 September 1973)

THE ARTS

Science fiction magazine *Polaris 1* takes a long look at the genre

The science fiction boom that eventually reached the Federal Republic at the end of the sixties resulted in the publication of a number of new paperback series — it has also prompted scholars to examine the history of science fiction and investigate its peculiar characteristics.

Since Vera Graat's informative though stop-gap analysis *Homo Futurus* published by Claasen Verlag in 1971 several attempts have been made to investigate the field of science fiction.

In 1972 the Wilhelm Fink Verlag published Eike Barmeyer's *Science Fiction* in its "university Paperback" series. The book is a collection of twenty essays. Credit must be given for the fact that it includes an outline of science fiction in the Soviet Union. Eike Barmeyer's book is at present the most important and most comprehensive publication about science fiction as a genre.

Jörg Hienger's *Literarische Zukunftsphantastik* is also readable. The book, published by Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, deals with American and British science fiction.

The Moritz Diesterweg Verlag has even published a science fiction text-book for literature classes at schools. The book has only just been issued but it seems to be reliable and informative.

Anyone interested in science fiction therefore has a good deal of comprehensive information at his finger-tips. But disillusionment can easily set in as a result — especially in conjunction with the dozen or so novels and short stories appearing every month.

It is no coincidence that a long essay by well-known Polish science fiction writer Stanislaw Lem takes this trend as its subject. The essay, without doubt the most striking new arrival on the Federal Republic's science fiction market, is called *Science Fiction: Ein Hoffnungsloser Fall — mit Ausnahmen* (Science Fiction: a hopeless case — with exceptions).

Lem's article appears in the first high-quality science fiction periodical to be published in this country. *Polaris 1* is edited by Franz Rottensteiner and published by Insel Verlag in its paperback series.

The idea of publishing periodicals within a paperback series is not all that new but it has never been carried out consistently in the past. Publishing *Polaris 1* as a paperback is obviously meant as an experiment — a step towards the future which is quite in keeping with the subject matter.

Lem states in his essay that science fiction has never quite been able to shake off its reputation of being trivial literature. It has none of the privileges accorded to mainstream literature.

Readers of science fiction act in exactly the same way as the consumers of mass-produced goods. Publishers of science fiction regard sales figures as the only criterion for the quality of the works they publish.

"That is why science fiction is such an odd phenomenon," Lem writes. "It comes from a brothel and wishes to enter a palace . . . Kitsch permeates the whole of the science fiction milieu . . . It is the decadent, degenerate form of myth . . . Kitsch consists of surrogates — substitute heroism, hardship, suffering, love or the like. In science fiction it consists of substitute science and substitute literary quality."

In other words, Stanislaw Lem, whose own novels and short stories provide an exception to the stories provide an exception to the theory he puts forward and so confirm it, deals in his extremely readable essay with the contradictory fact that science fiction is, as far as its opportunities go, the best form of literature in a scientific and technological age though it is normally kept in a state of slavery. SF writers have to deliver easy-sell goods. If they are suitable for export, so much the better.

Polaris 1, which deals with the neglected field of European science fiction, is evidently more than run-of-the-mill SF. Editor Franz Rottensteiner claims that its aim is to survey critically the whole sphere of science fiction. But this does not mean to say that works of pure entertainment are to be forced out of the science fiction market.

The first issue of the periodical demonstrates that the series plans to reveal the opportunities open to science fiction by critically discussing the genre as a whole.

Polaris 1 contains a number of articles by Stanislaw Lem, an essay about him, short stories by other SF writers and an article by Rottensteiner about German science fiction pioneer Kurd Lasswitz whose novel *Auf zwei Planeten*, which originally appeared in 1897, was reissued last year in the "Science Fiction Classics" series published by Heyne.

The only type of SF works that the periodical is trying to edge out of the market are those which deliberately cater for false needs and often indulge in Fascist clichés. There have been enough examples of this type of book on the rapidly expanding science fiction market in recent years.

At the end of the sixties the science fiction works appearing as separate volumes or part of a paperback series displayed a good deal of promise. Their standard was considerably higher than that of the more common penny dreadfuls.

They speculated about psychology, sociology and technology — all on a firm scientific basis — put forward well thought out arguments and toyed with possible future developments. Though they provided excitement and entertainment, they also contained ideas.

But since then the monthly publication lists have only provided evidence of the predominant position now occupied by the type of science fiction featuring monsters, interplanetary warfare and bloodshed.

Fantasy has also proved popular. Novels of this genre are set in improbable, not to say impossible worlds where a crude pseudo-fairy-tale atmosphere rules the roost with elements of magic, mystery and sorcery. The super-heroes of these works often slaughter their evil foes in dozens.

But the science fiction boom also led to the discovery of Stanislaw Lem's works. Up to a few years ago Lem was completely unknown in the Federal Republic. Then Fischer published a number of his short stories in an anthology entitled *Test* and shortly afterwards his fascinating novel *Der Unbesiegbare*, the story of an encounter between Man and an unfathomable technoid system whose alien nature [illegible] becomes comprehensible.

This theme — the encounter [illegible] completely alien ways of life — [illegible] maintained with precise and speculative fantasy. The same is true of Lem's novel *Eden*, published by the Nymphenburger Verlagsanstalt, and *Solaris*, published by the Marion von Schröder Verlag.

The main characteristic of all the novels is that Lem transforms the [illegible] of physical research and the study [illegible] cybernetics into first-class literary fiction.

He does not follow the lead of many other SF writers by putting forward a number of absurd ideas as the basis of his novels but presents readers [illegible] with the latest state of scientific research.

A completely new sort of [illegible] results from the narrative based on precise argumentation and the depiction of conflicts — often moral conflicts — resulting from the differences between various systems of thought or reality.

Lem himself recommends the books of American science fiction writer Philip K. Dick. Though he provides an exception to the run-of-the-mill SF writer, Dick also has his shortcomings and does not measure up to Lem's standard. However his books, published in this country by Goldmann, Marion von Schröder and Insel Verlag, are readable.

The Russian authors Arkadi and Boris Strugatzki are also worthy of mention. The two men are brothers and write their novels together. They need fear no comparison with the most convincing American or British SF writers.

Marion von Schröder has published [illegible] of their novels — *Die bewohnte Insel*, *Es ist nicht leicht, ein Gott zu sein* — showing how they fit their imaginative story line into a conventional framework with pronounced elements of social criticism.

Heinrich Vormweg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 September 1973)

Baroque specialists meet in Wolfenbüttel

Over the past ten years there has been a surprising increase in the amount of international research conducted into the German literature of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries — the Baroque era.

A similar upsurge in research into the Baroque period occurred in the twenties. "Baroque is only studied after lost wars," Professor Eberhard Mannack of Kiel commented at a conference in Wolfenbüttel.

Mannack is a member of the thirteen-strong Committee of the International Working Party for German Baroque Literature which was set up in Wolfenbüttel twelve months ago and recently staged their first four-day annual congress there.

More than one hundred specialists from the Federal Republic, United States, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Canada, Britain, Poland, Japan and even Australia attended the congress — held very appropriately in the Duke August Library with [illegible] literature — [illegible] problems of emblematics (copperplate engravings as title pages), rhetoric, library work and the publication of Baroque literature.

Discussions revealed that research into the Baroque period is still in its infancy — despite the increased interest displayed in the past ten years. Many difficulties have to be faced. The major problem is the inaccessibility of material. Much of it lies ignored in archives and libraries or unrecognised in private collections.

Professor Harold Jantz of Baltimore, America's leading Baroque collector, told the congress that Baroque literature is often "disguised". The book titles are more confusing than informative. The list of practical publications and theological writings often conceal literary works.

The first German newspapers also started to flourish in the seventeenth century — the first newspaper advertisement in 1622 was for a book. All this material contains hidden treasures, some of them written by well-known Baroque authors who have published their literary gems in some less important work. "Heisenberg's principle of unpredictability applies particularly to Baroque," Jantz quips.

All the material has to be read and that takes time and a good deal of knowledge about the Baroque period, as Jantz, who has just finished cataloguing his own collection, stresses.

While cataloguing his collection, Jantz found that there were few Baroque works [illegible] "unimportant" that a specialist could decide to ignore them with easy conscience. Jantz, who owns one of the largest collections in the world, comments: "I know far too little about Baroque to give a final verdict on it."

When Baroque literature was last studied in the twenties, a researcher was considered an expert on the subject after reading very little. Research now covers all written material so that researchers can gain an overall impression of the period.

Economic, theological, aesthetic, historical, sociological, medical and journalistic aspects are all considered and drawn into the basic task of finding and utilising all possible sources.

Mannack criticised the researchers of the twenties for their fixation on personalities. Interpretation of works always centred on the particular author. This attitude can still be found today, he said, quoting a Japanese researcher who told him: "Gryphius is opium for me."

But researchers are now tending to abandon this method of research. They are no longer considering individual writers but taking an overall view to gain a picture of the period as a whole and calculate the effect a specific work had in its time.

"Former Baroque research tended to put the cart before the horse by presenting theses and theories about the essence of Baroque with no more than fleeting knowledge of the material," Professor Jantz summed up.

"We tend to pay more attention to reading the works in greater depth in order to trace their significance instead of prescribing what they should signify," he added. "We ignore all the rubbish about the essence of Baroque."

The laymen in the audience — mainly the backers of the library who had helped make the congress possible thanks to their generous subsidy — realised after Jantz's speech the amount of work facing researchers.

Conferees at Wolfenbüttel were able to get to know each other and exchange information about research projects which was especially useful for the many graduates who are planning to take their doctorate.

The conference also provided stimulation for research departments. In addition agreement was reached on which editions or copies should [illegible] priority.

The Baroque literature specialists [illegible] to meet in another two or three years' time. Committee member [illegible] Raabe has already invited [illegible] Wolfenbüttel in his capacity [illegible] librarian.

[illegible]

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 August 1973)

THEATRE

Schiller's *Jungfrau* staged in Hamburg

Can theatre be a joy and enrichment? At Hamburg's Schauspielhaus for the Wilfrid Minks production of Schiller's Romantic tragedy *Die Jungfrau von Orléans* (The Maid of Orléans) even the most hard-boiled members of the audience must have felt something of these emotions.

No one can resist the human enchantment that this lion-hearted virgin of Orléans, this brown-eyed shepherd-girl brings to the stage.

A *critique* of the Minks production must first and foremost be a *critique* of the actress in the title role Eva Mattes. This eighteen year-old actress is in a new mould. She is so different from every image one has of an eighteen year-old actress in the 1970s. Her role can be said to be a great discovery.

She has a heart-shaped face with beautiful brown eyes, a doughy, plump body, a tender voice with brittle undertones, a captivating laugh and a range that goes from joyous laughter to triste sobbing.

Eva Mattes' first major role in Hamburg was as the abnormal child Beppi in *Stallerhof* by Franz Xaver Kroetz. This production has been such a great success that it is entering its third season at the Schauspielhaus studio theatre, the Malersaal.

Thus Hamburg audiences have an opportunity to compare how this actress handles two great and vastly different roles.

Eva Mattes succeeds in both roles. She manages to make Schiller's slightly metaphysical Maid of Orléans credible. She is a shepherd-girl who feels a heavenly voice is calling her to save France, her fatherland. She enters battle as a Christian soldier and finally leads the King to Rheims for his coronation, while she herself becomes a victim of her heavenly mission.

Eva Mattes does not play the role as a heroine. She is barefoot, with a white pendant with wild tangled hair. A real child of Nature who becomes a woman possessed. She is a seer, an avenging Fury, and a woman of reconciliation. She plays all these roles with clear-sighted, maddening childishness. She is constantly bent slightly forward, pressing onward, entreating.

Her tomboy verve goes so far that when the English ambassador gets fresh she gives him a kick where it hurts most.

But behind the laughter of a successful person we constantly see the seriousness and tragedy of Joan, of the outsider who is branded by her face. The director underlines with a red cloth the way Joan has become a passionate sexual woman through her forbidden love for Lionel (Rolf Becker). The cloth is attached to the white pendant on a level with her heart.

The sacrificial death of the heroine on the field of battle becomes a *Liebestod* apotheosis. Minks puts his own interpretation on Schiller. Love kills Joan. The completion of her divine duty is merely the fulfilment of her *Liebestod*.

Wilfried Minks has put so much stylisation into his production that the Schillerian tragedy appears as a mediaeval mystery play. Tonal effects and an intangible stage setting heighten this effect. Apart from Joan, who transcends the limits imposed on her, all other actors and actresses on the stage behave as if they were allegorical. Each of them plays his role willingly and well, but none of them really have their heart in it. They do not live the parts.

The court of Charles VII exists as if divorced from reality. The play is carried off in a Surrealist manner against a background of "eternity". The scenes in which the King entres and holds court are reminiscent of mediaeval pictures, with a basis of gold and sky blue.

For the intentions of this production to be carried out it was essential that Minsk should be responsible for the stage design as well as directing. He had a large white cloth made of parachute silk, which appears on the stage in ever-changing variations. Now it is a curtain or a carpet, now a battlefield, a grave, a meadow, fields, Earth or Heaven.

It is in this Nirvana that history is made. But it is humans (with the exception of Joan) who are pulling the strings. Humans who are pursuing private interests simply and solely. The most impressive flight from reality comes from the King.

Hermann Treusch plays the King with lunatic unworldliness. He is a likeable psychopath, not up to his role as king, a man who is not free, whose spasmodic gestures and speech impediment reveal his helplessness.

Treusch succeeds in his portrayal of the King who is tied to his office, a good counterweight to the free Joan. Angela Schmidt (Agnes Sorel) hovers by his side like a heavenly Botticelli figure. She is a tender and lovely creature, a whispering mistress, no more.

The performance produces some moments when the audience must catch its breath. There is Joan's great monologue and Talbot's dying speech, which Werner Hinz delivers so movingly that it will not be quickly forgotten.

Elisabeth Flickenschildt as Queen Isabeau and E.O. Fuhrmann as the Archbishop of Rheims are tailor-made Reanissance figures.

Josef Dahmen (Joan's father), Charles Brauer (Duke of Burgundy) and Manfred Meihöfer (Bastard of Orléans) are other main roles. They show that even in the less important roles the Minks production enjoys an excellent cast. The Deutsches Schauspielhaus has not stated the season with such a striding production for many a season.

Erika Brenken

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 September 1973)

Eva Mattes as Joan in the Hamburg production of Schiller's *Jungfrau*

(Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

Labiche farce revived by Peter Stein

Peter Stein's first production of a comedy has been eagerly awaited. At last it is here, but he has not chosen one of the great works of this genre. Instead he has taken a common-or-garden farce entitled *Das Sparschwein* (The piggy-bank). It dates from 1864 from the pen of the prolific Eugène Labiche.

Labiche takes the mickey out of a crowd of petty bourgeois who have been filling a piggybank for a year with the winnings from playing cards in their provincial home-town. At the end of the year they smash open the piggybank and descend on Paris planning to paint the town red.

They wind up in a clip joint and get rooked. They are mistaken for a band of thieves and arrested. They have an unpleasant experience at the hands of a money-grubbing marriage broker. At the end they are left without a sou. But there is a happy ending.

Labiche scorns the group of provincials in the big city. *Das Sparschwein* provokes mocking laughter but gives little insight into character. It is far more a play by a big-city dweller about provincials than that of a progressive about the bourgeoisie.

Labiche was a dyed-in-the-wool conservative and a confirmed bourgeois — his nephew wrote to this effect about him. He condemned the Paris Commune of 1871 with very harsh words.

So what could Peter Stein make of this boulevard dramatist with his cynical farce?

Stein and script-writer Botho Strauss changed the play and drew from the inherent potential. They thought Labiche's thoughts further towards their logical conclusion. And they refused to let the bourgeoisie have its happy ending.

What began as a merry day excursion ends in chaos and desperation. The provincials smash in a window and overturn a fruit barrow — more out of stupidity than from any evil intent.

They expect the police to arrive at any moment and fear for their lives. To protect themselves they build barricades.

This concept has been excellently supported by the stage designs of Karl-Ernst Herrmann. In the first act, where the setting is still the provinces, the stage is stiflingly narrow and cramped. To the left the men are playing cards, the women on the right are sewing.

In the second act the whole stage is opened up, and the audience applauded the design, a gigantic iron construction, typical of the *Halles* of Paris, towers over the whole stage.

After the claustrophobia of the first act this seems like welcome liberation. To the left there is a luxury restaurant, to the right the shabby offices of the commissioner of police. But the audience is soon irritated. The stage is vast, but it has no depth. It does not allow a view on to the boulevards; there is no sun, there are no lights at night. The liberation does not come about. The provincial bourgeois are no less prisoners in this Paris than back home.

The last act is played against a background of a building site with a fence and stark walls. The unfortunate provincials emerge from holes like creatures in a Beckett play. It is raining, really raining on real paving stones. Part of the wall collapses. Finally the barricade is built. Peter Stein has re-thought this play in other ways. His production is very slow moving and lasts for three-and-a-half hours. He has worked out a number of comical gesticulations and postures. But the jokes do not come thick and fast, with very rare exceptions.

So Stein succeeds in discovering the people behind the farce. Sympathy for the provincials and painful revelations manage to hold a delicate balance throughout.

But often Stein goes a step further, especially in the last acts. He pushes aggressiveness against the bourgeois so far

Continued on page 14



A scene from Peter Stein's production of Labiche's *Das Sparschwein*

(Photo: Ilse Buhs)

■ EDUCATION

Textbook institute badly needs more money

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Brunswick's International School Textbook Institute, a department of the Lower Saxony College of Education, really does justice to its name and recognises no limits in its attempt to purge history, geography and politics text-books of false or falsified information.

The 120,000 volumes in the Institute library, the extensive correspondence conducted with almost all other nations on the face of the earth and publications on the 150 bilateral or multilateral specialist conferences it has so far arranged provide sufficient evidence of this.

The Institute's services have been recognised at home and abroad. In 1965 the Institute became the Council of Europe's school textbook centre for history and geography. In 1971 it was commissioned by UNESCO to draw up a report on school books throughout the world.

In May this year the Trades Union Confederation awarded the Institute its Cultural Prize worth twenty thousand Marks. At the awarding ceremony it was stated that the Institute's staff deserved credit for their success in revising school history books both at home and abroad and for their contribution to greater understanding among the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

There can be no doubts about the importance of the work undertaken in Brunswick under the guidance of Professor Georg Eckert for the past 22 years. It is therefore surprising that the Institute does not always have sufficient staff or money to cope with its many duties.

Lower Saxony's staff budget only allows for thirteen posts at the Institute. Only three demand academic qualifications. The Federal state allows travel costs of no more than one thousand Marks a year. "That's just about enough for a staff outing to near-by Wolfenbüttel," Eckert quips.

The three thousand Marks a year the Federal state allows for postage and telephone bills are at least supplemented by the Foreign Office by anything up to ten thousand Marks.

The Foreign Office also contributes 120,000 Marks a year to the Institute's projects. This may be more than in the past but Eckert still claims that it is inadequate. The Institute is also expected to run its library on five thousand Marks a year.

Attracting new sources of finance would appear the most obvious solution. Eckert could perhaps beg money from industry or one or other of the ministries. But he is against this on principle.

As a historian who aims to correct distortions of the truth he would hate his Institute to be the agency of a government ministry, perhaps as a sort of better-class propaganda department, or be open to the influence of lobbyists.

He will not allow his Institute's independence to be restricted at any price. "Our authority is based on the moral integrity of our work and we wish to preserve this in view of what can be achieved as a result," he states.

The Institute's list of activities demonstrates just how great its influence has become even though it issues recommendations and not binding instructions – or perhaps because of this very fact.

International cooperation in the revision of school textbooks was once limited to Western Europe and the United States. It has now spread almost as a matter of course to the countries of the Third World and the Communist States.

The Institute first established contacts with historians and geographers in Yugoslavia in the fifties and with the rest of communist Eastern Europe in the Sixties.

Eckert remembers the promising negotiations with Czechoslovakia, which admittedly had to be broken off in 1968 with the Russian invasion, the Institute's ties with Rumania and in particular its close cooperation with Poland in the past two years. These international links were established with the help of UNESCO and the Federal Republic's UNESCO Commission.

The fourth school textbooks conference with Poland is planned for the coming autumn. The agenda this time will include post-war history, geographical questions and problems concerning the Teutonic Order which colonised parts of Eastern Europe.

Revising history and geography books and bringing them up to date is also the permanent responsibility of the Federal states. Eckert criticised the procedure that has to be undergone before a textbook is allowed for use in schools.

He and his staff object to the fact that it is usually unknown individuals from the various ministries who decide whether a particular textbook is to be used for school classes and not a committee of experts.

He completely fails to understand a decision taken by Baden-Württemberg's Education Ministry three years ago. A new atlas was sent to the Ministry marking the Polish and Russian frontiers as they now run and as they are accepted in the Moscow and Warsaw treaties.

The Ministry gave its permission for the atlas to be used in elementary schools and secondary moderns, following the general line adopted by the other Federal states. But the atlas has still not been approved for Baden-Württemberg's high schools.

Wolfgang Tersteegen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 September 1973)

Admissions Bureau proves of value

The Central University Admissions Bureau based in Dortmund was recently forced to disappoint almost fifty thousand school-leavers who had applied for a university place. Like so many other would-be students in the past, they are the victims of the limitations that have to be imposed in a number of subjects. (Numerus clausus).

A computer took the final decision with complete lack of bias – and lack of pity. Apart from the certain percentage of places reserved for foreign students and cases of hardship, it gave priority to the best of the schoolleavers – those, that is, who achieved the best grades in their school-leaving examinations, despite the fact that many educationalists claim that these examination results are unreliable.

There is no longer much prospect of obtaining a university place via a court of law either. Since the Federal states have met the conditions of the Constitutional Court in their "State Treaty" on admissions to overbooked courses such as medicine, dentistry, architecture and pharmacy few people will find themselves able to force their way into university with an injunction in their hand.

The establishment of the Central University Admissions Bureau in Dortmund is the second experiment of this type to be conducted in the Federal Republic. The first – in Hamburg – was by no means successful and was best known for its frequent computer breakdowns. All in all, things were made difficult for both universities and students.

The new Admissions Bureau in Dortmund started operations for the first time this summer. So far it has been much praised. "Although we are not all that happy about the Bureau impinging upon our indepedence, I must say that it functions quite well from the administrative point of view," Arnold von Alberti, Vice-Chancellor of Stuttgart University, admits.

It functions so well that the computer is able to judge when one student has made more than one application, a practice that once used to cause universities a good deal of bother.

"Students used to believe that making separate applications at a number of

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

universities improved their chances of gaining a place," von Alberti explains. "This is not now the case."

Some of the more cunning applicants have tried to outwit the computer by filling in a number of forms with their names spelt differently on each one in the hope that they will escape detection. But the computer compares grades and dates of birth and soon weeds out the duplicates.

The Admissions Bureau has not taken all the work out of the universities' hands. The universities continue to allocate places directly for the majority of subjects.

There are also a large number of subjects for which specific universities have to impose restrictions on entry. Universities still therefore decide whether a student is to be admitted or not in certain cases.

A university spokesman advises parents who ring up with sob stories about their children not obtaining the place of study they so longed for to turn to other subjects which are not governed by numerical entry restrictions.

"Spectacular news about numerus clausus subjects like medicine and pharmacy arouse the impression that the universities are bursting at their seams," he added. "That is just not the case. In many subjects we still have a number of free places."

More than sixty thousand would-be students applied to Dortmund for university places. Only 17,158 could be accepted. But the remainder need not give up the idea of university study. They have the opportunity of switching subjects until the middle of October.

Ernst Peter Grimm

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 4 September 1973)

Few changes in proposed universit[y] legislation

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Despite violent protests the Univer[sity] Education Bill approved by [the] Cabinett will continue to prescribe fi[xed] periods of study for various cour[ses]. Students will only be allowed to spe[nd] longer than four years at univers[ity] before taking their degree "in spe[cial] cases".

The recently issued Bill is on the wh[ole] identical with Education and Scie[nce] Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi's orig[inal] draft. Few changes have been made.

Further Education: Universities [and] colleges in the further education sec[tor] should prepare students for their fu[ture] career. Students should be aware of th[eir] reponsibility to society and ta[ke] advantage of and preserve the freedom [of] the arts and sciences, of researc[h], teaching and study that they are grante[d].

Comprehensive Universities: The f[ur]ther education sector is to be reorgani[sed] through the creation of comprehen[sive] universities. The range of courses must [be] integrated and interrelated, a cle[ar] indication of the "political aim" – t[he] integrated comprehensive university.

Reform of Studies: A reform of stu[dies] should ensure that courses offer stude[nts] the best of prospects in their fu[ture] career. Reform proposals should be te[sted] on an experimental basis. The St[ate] Reform Commissions should consi[st of] staff and student delegates – appo[inted] by the universities themselves – [and] representatives of the State bo[dies] involved in the reform. Trade union [and] academic association representati[ves] should sit on the commission i[n a] consultative capacity.

Courses of Study: Courses and exa[mi]nations should be timetabled in such a w[ay] that students will be able to obtain th[eir] first qualifications within a period of th[ree] years. The maximum period of st[udy] should only be allowed to exceed f[our] years in special cases. Students will b[e] allowed to take post-graduate cours[es] after this period.

Examinations: If a student does n[ot] apply to sit his final examinations wit[hin] the prescribed time limit, he will be ask[ed] to do so. He may be granted a furth[er] time limit of six months on applicati[on]. If he has still not decided to sit his fin[al] examinations before this second tim[e] limit elapses he will no longer be allow[ed] to attend university courses though h[e] will be allowed to sit the examinations.

Admission: As far as subjects wi[th] limitations on the number of students wh[o] can be accepted are concerned, one thi[rd] of the places should be award[ed] according to academic criteria, one thi[rd] to applicants who have had to wait sinc[e] leaving school and have taken a jo[b] relevant to their future course of stud[y] and one third to various categorie[s] including cases of hardship and foreig[n] students. Special entry procedure [is] envisaged in special cases.

Participation in Decision-Making: Uni[]versity teachers (professors and assistant professors) must have a majority of votes on all committess empowered to make decisions on questions of research, teaching and staff appointments. Deci[]sions on staff appointments require a majority on the committee as a whole and a majority among the university teachers sitting on this committee. *dpa*

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 31 August 1973)

■ MEDICINE

Therapy Congress criticises worthless drugs

How and where should doctors learn about the wide range of drugs on the market if they are to find the course of treatment most suitable for individual patients and their varying complaints?

This topical and complex problem appeared on the agenda of the 25th Karlsruhe Therapy Congress. As many people with real or imagined complaints of a minor nature reach for the aspirin bottle without first consulting a doctor, this aspect of the problem also had to be discussed. As can be expected, Professor [..]mbeck, the Graz pharmacologist, raised a number of criticisms during the debate. He pointed out that modern pharmacotherapy had helped medicine achieve spectacular advances by using drugs.

He therefore asked whether doctors should continue placebo treatment to such a great extent. Was it not time, he insisted, to take a stance against the many ineffective and superfluous drugs and the unnecessary mixtures, including the homoeopathic preparations whose effectivity is disputed.

Doctors in the Federal Republic are now faced with the choice of refusing to prescribe drugs of this type or waiting until the appropriate authority of the European Community imposes its veto, as it no doubt will in future.

Medical journalist Dr Schreiber was forced to admit that no study had yet been made of the effect of the pharmaceutical industry's press handouts on newspaper readers. He was however able to put forward three interesting points:

1. A survey conducted by the *Hartmannbund* medical association revealed that 56 per cent of the sample interviewed thought that drugs were too expensive and that there were too many of them.
2. Despite the approximately thirty thousand warnings contained in newspaper articles since the thalidomide affair in 1961, as many as 83 per cent of all pregnant mothers still continue to take drugs irrespective of their condition.
3. A computer analysis of side-effects resulting from the use of the contraceptive pill over a period of ten years – more than fifteen hundred women were surveyed – revealed a conspicuous increase in side-effects whenever superficial articles in the popular press attacked the Pill and accused it of encouraging cancer and other complaints.

Hans Möhl, head of the television programme *Gesundheitsmagazin Praxis*, demonstrated the importance of adopting a critical attitude towards advertising claims. He took the case of a preparation promising to cure hair complaints and stop baldness.

Samples of perfectly healthy hair were sent off to the manufacturers at various intervals in answer to an advertisement for hair tonic. The first time the firms specialists diagnosed a scalp complaint though the next time they found nothing wrong at all. In both cases however they recommended a course of treatment with the hair tonic.

But what the analysts at the firm's laboratories failed to recognise was that the hairs came from a dog which had no traces of baldness!

(Nordwest Zeitung, 3 September 1973)

Post-holiday period arteriosclerosis

Every year at the end of the holiday season doctors observe an increase in arteriosclerosis symptoms. Dr Helmut J. Scherer, a surgeon from Prien on the Chiemsee, claims that there is a direct link between driving and chronic disorders of the circulation.

One of the most frequent causes, he says, is the poor circulation in the legs as a result of arteriosclerosis. The main reasons for arteriosclerosis itself are, he believes, inactivity, lack of exercise, stress, high blood pressure, over-eating and heavy smoking.

A doctor should be consulted as soon as a driver feels the least irritation in his feet after a long journey. *dpa*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 August 1973)

Ultra-sound wave technique to detect prostate cancer

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Professor Adalbert Gaca and Ernst Gerhard Loch of Wiesbaden Diagnostic Hospital have developed a new method of tracking down cancer of the prostate gland in its early stages.

The new method, based on ultra-sound-wave techniques, has the advantage of being completely painless for the patient. Changes in the prostate gland can be recognised at an extremely early stage. Ultra-sound-wave diagnostics has been employed successfully in other branches of medicine for some time. *dpa*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 August 1973)

Doctor statistics

KielerNachrichten

West Berlin has the highest ratio of doctors and Lower Saxony the lowest, according to statistics published by the Federal Pharmaceutical Industry Association.

There was an average of one doctor for every 592 inhabitants in the Federal Republic at the end of 1971. West Berlin topped the list with one doctor for every 340 inhabitants followed by Hamburg (383), Bremen (529), Hesse (553), Baden-Württemberg (583), Bavaria (589), the Saar (608), North Rhine-Westphalia (637), Schleswig-Holstein (641), Rhineland-Palatinate (698) and Lower Saxony (708).

A total of 556,000 persons were employed in the medical sector at the end of 1971. As many as 51,159 doctors had a practice of their own. 42,245 worked in hospitals and 10,506 in administration and research. *dpa*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 September 1973)

OUR WORLD

Tutors trained in Augsburg to teach people to enjoy leisure

Sunday evening is the worst time for sociability. On Sundays many of us become taciturn and grumpy. The reason is that we are thinking forward, but not looking forward, to Monday morning at work and those Monday morning blues.

Is this necessary? There are whole libraries of literature on leisure-time pursuits that say it isn't. They claim that anyone who has used his weekend leisure hours profitably and pleasurably will have stoked up for the week ahead.

As so often happens nowadays, what is said in theory does not prove to happen in practice. The choice of leisure and pleasure pursuits is often limited to one of three things – the first, second or third channel. The other possibilities are a trip out in the car, a party in the cellar or a bit of do-it-yourself.

Now an institution has decided to do something about the appalling lack of nous when it comes to enjoying oneself profitably – it is the Augsburg Kreisvolkshochschule, which is training teachers of leisure-time pursuits.

This is the first institution in southern Germany (the second in the Federal Republic, since Church offices in Fulda already run something similar) to offer such training.

The first courses began in October 1972. They involve intensive evening class studies for a year, three trimesters at a fee of 180 Marks per trimester. On successful completion the students receive a diploma.

Enquiries have already been made by organisations wishing to employ leisure teachers. Sports clubs, large firms, local councils and travel companies have shown such an interest.

Heads of youth organisations, holiday camps, camping sites (as heads of groups) etcetera would also benefit from such training. Recreation clubs, leisure centres and study groups have also shown an interest.

This new kind of tutor is expected to benefit people from eighteen to eighty. It is the older age groups especially that suffer from isolation.

Psychological training is given in which the position of the outsider is brought home to the prospective leisure teachers and possibilities for giving him a chance to be adopted into society usefully are gone over.

Among the prospective leisure teachers are seven men, by profession a police officer, full-time student, executive, printer, mechanic, banker and teacher. There are 24 women, including such wide-ranging professions as telephone operator, foreign language correspondent, technical draughtswoman and secretary.

To "matriculate" it is necessary to have the lower school-leaving certificate, or education at an elementary school plus three years at gainful employment.

These 31 students were chosen from 180 applicants by means of interview. To be selected they needed to be gregarious and have strong interests in something or other. They need to be imaginative, enterprising and full of life.

The questions they ask during lessons are free from self-consciousness and often very intelligent.

Among the teachers of this new discipline are lecturers from the university, from the academy of advanced teacher training, from the State institute for the education of teachers of specialised subjects and businessmen, as well an executive from a travel agency.

What does a teacher of leisure-time activities learn? Most of the time in the three terms is taken up by education, psychology and sociology. Apart from these there are three main sectors: language and play, hobbies and making things, and leisure-time pursuits.

In a theoretical and practical manner the students are taught about travel, travel organisations, the media, talking, speech-making, debates, games of imagination and learning, first-aid, looking after invalids and old people, drawing, painting, sculpture and textiles and again and again music in its many forms, from basic music-making to modern electronic methods of producing sound.

Sport a-plenty is also on the programme. There is movement therapy, gymnastics, mime and sporting games. In each trimester there are five weekend seminars, three of them devoted to sport, one to hiking and one to skiing.

And what will these tutors later teach their classes as leisure pursuits? Some of the answers given in Augsburg: "Give people help in making up their own mind, so that they can choose to do in their free time the kind of thing they like. They will be encouraged to go in for creative pastimes and not simply consume the pleasures created for them by any outside leisure industry."

"Stress at work and in family life isolates modern people. People get their own home and they tend to build a high fence around it. I would like to form groups in which people with similar interests can come together and talk openly about something more edifying than the last consumer item they purchased and the next one they intend to buy. I don't think much of leisure groups formed by offices or factories. One just sees the same old faces and talks about the same old things – or talks shop."

"I would like to create greater awareness among people so that they do not approach each fashion in leisure pursuits that comes and goes uncritically. People should not do things in their free time just because everyone else is doing the same or because industry has produced newer and better equipment for such and such a pastime. For instance modelling in clay becomes fashionable and kilns sell like hot cakes. Then slimming exercisers. Tomorrow it may be angling, golf, carpet weaving and the like."

The lady from whom this last quote comes must be wished well in her efforts. For leisure pursuits are big business.

One economic paper stated recently: "The share of the market held by the leisure industry is expected to double in the next three years and overtake other markets. The turnover of American leisure goods this year will be around $110 milliard (GNP $1,150 milliard).

"By 1975 experts reckon the market for leisure items will have swelled to more than $250 milliard. In Europe leisure goods are likewise a rapidly growing branch of the economy. In Europe consumers will have to win for themselves extra leisure time so that the market can expand even further. Spending on leisure goods is an essential in the modern consumer society."

If major industry is to prosper – and who doubts that? – advertisements will scream at us what is essential for a high standard of living: caravans, motorboats, fibreglass dinghies, electrical goods for do-it-yourself and kitchens for campers.

The oldest and one of the liveliest women in the Augsburg class is a year-old widow Eleonore L. For years she has been assistant to the education officer at the chamber of industry and commerce. She is hoping to learn the requirements for her work, which includes organising seminars in further education for activities to accompany a profession.

Anneliese Steinhoff

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 August 1973)

Labiche's *Sparschwein*

Continued from page 11

that he intentionally allows the comedy to become rather thin on the ground. His actors are expected to overact as in the worst provincial theatre company. The performance kills itself off. This too is a form of world destruction, and one most suited to the theatre.

This was a great evening's theatre, leaving us regretting in the end only that Stein had not taken a Shakespeare or Molière comedy, Büchner's *Leonce und Lena* or one of the Sternheim middle-class satires as his basic material.

For Labiche's *Sparschwein* as a apocalyptic vision goes beyond the range of experience of these provincial bourgeois. Their fate is far more likely to be to spend the rest of their lives playing cards and withering.

Wilhelm Roth

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 September 1973)

Creating a better world for tomorrow's children

Cruelty to children in this country has been on many people's lips recently. *Aktion Gemeinsinn* has recently begun a campaign that has been in the planning pipeline for more than three years, entitled "Don't make life so grim for children".

For many years the elementary human rights of the fourteen million children under fifteen in the Federal Republic have been largely neglected.

Helpless children have no lobby to protest their case and so rough treatment of children by their family, society and the State has gone practically uncorrected.

Thus *Aktion Gemeinsinn* intends, in its first phase, to tackle individual attitudes towards children and young people. In the second phase it will deal with attitudes in the family and the neighbourhood. In the third phase it will tackle legislation affecting children, the attitudes of powerful groups towards the young and citizens initiatives.

In the first stage the campaign will deal with the problem of today's children who are spoilt, and yet still lack what they really need. In an age of surpluses too many children have too much money and too little attention, too many sweets and too little love.

Very few people in this country admit that we are not a nation of child-lovers. This is very clear and goes beyond individual attitudes.

Surveys have shown that two-thirds of people in this country consider they are kind and loving to children. The Society for Consumer, Market and Sales Research in Nuremberg (GfK) found in a survey that only five per cent of those questioned considered that part of cruelty to children was having insufficient time to lavish on them. Most people wash their hands of child cruelty and say that "society" or "the State" is to blame.

The campaigners point out that the only way to put an end to cruelty to children is to create a whole new attitude towards young people. This applies equally to parents and teachers, landlords and hoteliers, architects and politicians.

When the facts are known nobody would dispute that such a campaign is overdue. The tendency to be unkind to children is general. Although the figures for live births are declining the space per child made available for children in this country is on the decline.

The clearly criminal maltreatment of children is only the tip of the iceberg. Generally speaking there is lack of interest in the welfare of children.

Criminologists say that each year in this country 40,000 children are maltreated by parents and relatives. About 1,000 are killed. But only about one hundred cases of infanticide are brought each year. Many killings are ascribed to accidents and consequently the number of accidental deaths of children in this country is disturbingly high.

Neighbours who know that children are being badly treated keep a stubborn silence and this adds to the problem.

Despite all the psychological, medical and educational advances made in recent years most people in this country beat their children. In some cases nurseries have become torture chambers.

According to statistics issued by the World Health Organisation for 1968 there were 399 accidents per 100,000 to children in this country. In comparable European countries this figure was less than 150.

The roads in this country have an appalling record for the slaughter of innocents, and the bloodbath is on the increase. The more the general attitude of not wanting children the higher the accident figure grows – 1968: 65,[illegible] injured and 1,192 killed – 1970: 70,[illegible] injured and 2,167 killed – 1971: 71,[illegible] injured and 2,049 killed. The [illegible] figures available for last year show a [illegible] of seven per cent in injuries and ten per cent in deaths.

About 600,000 children under fifteen are the victims of broken homes. 4,400,000 have a mother who goes out to work. Only one child in three is able to go to kindergarten – while in Belgium ninety per cent, in the Netherlands 82 per cent and in France seventy per cent of three to five year-olds are able to attend nursery school.

More and more landlords are refusing to rent flats to families with children. About one million children do not have a bed to themselves. Of the more than half a million homeless in the Federal Republic more than half are children or juveniles.

Between 30,000 and 100,000 more play areas are required, but in some states recent legislation has provided for the compulsory provision of play areas. For instance in Lower Saxony such a ruling has been passed, but it did not come [illegible] February of this year.

The sad figures go on and on – invalid children, children in homes ... all add to the unhappy legions.

But it is not so important to bewail individual facts and figures of this kind – what is needed is for us to open our eyes to a general tendency to be unkind towards children. The quality of life in our consumer society should be measured to a certain, large, extent on the treatment of the small, helpless members of it.

Jürgen Jeziorowski

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 25 August 1973)

SPORT

Peter-Michael Kolbe, European single sculls champion

"What now lies in store for Kolbe will be more difficult than all the races he has ever entered for and won in the past," sport psychologist Professor Manfred Steinbach commented.

He was not to be persuaded to join in the general acclamation and assumption that the Montreal Olympic gold medal was cut and dried following the twenty-year-old Hamburg oarsman's European championship win in the single sculls in Moscow.

"The fight Kolbe now has to fight will be tougher than anything he has ever encountered in the past," Steinbach warned. "He now has to overcome himself."

Peter-Michael Kolbe, a twenty-year-old post office fitter, is one of the youngest champions in the history of rowing. "At his age he has already accomplished what it takes others years to achieve," Steinbach notes.

"If he wants to continue among the world's best, though, he is going to have to adjust psychologically to his victories. And he will have to be more sparing with his energy."

In an interview interview with *Sport-Illustrierte* Kolbe has admitted that he does have his problems in this respect. "I am going to have to work my fingers to the bone I am giving rowing up. There is more to life than sport, when all is said and done. It has its pleasant sides – girl-friends, dancing, entertainment."

Legendary rowing coach Professor Karl Adam of Ratzeburg is also careful not to be overenthusiastic. "This boy may carry on the Federal Republic's grand traditions in the singles, but whether he does so or not is up to him. Rowing is not fun and games, it is hard work."

It is this hard work that presents the problems as Professor Steinbach sees it. "All first-rate athletes run the risk of damaging their systems through too tough training at an early age," he notes.

"An athlete's heart and circulation only stay as they should be when he or she knows his or her own limits. Training must be aimed at slowly building up the body."

Professor Steinbach goes on to refer to a further handicap that frequently brings athletes' meteoric careers to a swift conclusion. "As long as the opposition is weaker and winning is easy going there are next to no difficulties. It is easy enough to grow used to the idea of being the greatest and the best.

"But many athletes who have hit the headlines over night vanish into oblivion just as swiftly. The competition demands the utmost of them. Winning becomes too much like hard work and is no longer enjoyable enough.

"Suddenly it is no longer worthwhile working your fingers to the bone. You realise just how much you are missing. The girl-friend, for instance. Every young athlete has to overcome these critical years. It is not merely a matter of achieving sporting maturity, he must also be hard with himself."

There have always been exceptional figures in the world of sport, athletes who have stayed at the top of the tree for years: the American discus specialist Al Oerter, for instance. "He had his own formula," Steinbach comments. "Oerter only trained in preparation for the Olympics. Other events did not interest him. That way he was sparing with his energies."

Rowing too has had a comparable star, Vyacheslav Ivanov of the Soviet Union who won the single sculls in the Melbourne Olympics at the age of eighteen and went on to score a hat trick with gold medals at Rome and Tokyo too.

Peter-Michael Kolbe is made of Ivanov material, but after his Moscow triumph laconically noted that "in the long run it is boring sitting alone in a boat." "This too presents a serious problem," Steinbach confirms. "Individualists will always have to come to terms with loneliness."

(Photo: Werek)

Singles oarsmen have the hardest time of it in this respect. They have no one to egg them on or to share their depression when they lose. When an eights lose, the loss is shared between eight men, all of whom can encourage one another and whip each other up into a determination to win at all costs.

They have an easier time of it during training too. Eights men can cheer one another up when boredom sets in. But Kolbe is always on his own. Day in, day out he rows twenty kilometres or more in training, silently, determinedly, monotonously.

"An athlete who is on his own has to outdo himself. To be an individualist," Steinbach says, "you have to fight yourself day by day."

Otto Greitner

(Sport Illustrierte, 6 September 1973)

Long-distance runner Harald Norpoth retires

"I am football crazy," Harald Norpoth says, and he is certainly the ideal outside-left for his club team in Telgte, near Münster, Westphalia. But since 1962 Norpoth has been a world-beater in another discipline altogether: long-distance running.

Now, as he winds up his career after the European Cup final in Edinburgh, Harald Norpoth comments that "I have lived an extremely healthy life and I do hope that will do me good in future."

Norpoth's aches and pains are well known though. He has stomach trouble, his liver hurts and his knee aches. Over a decade of long-distance running has not been without its toll.

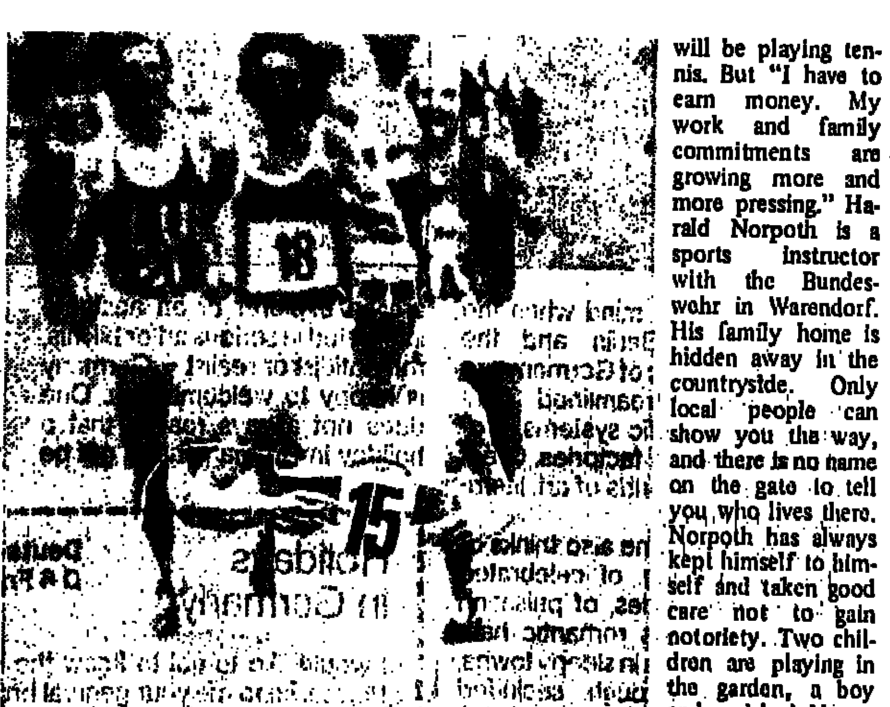
He has never won Olympic gold, yet he is better-known than many a politician. In 1972, a general election year, his name figured sixteenth in a list of popular public figures.

Harald Norpoth is six feet tall and weighs 130 pounds. He is a beanstalk of a man but his heart and lungs pack punch. A pulse of 35 keeps him going.

At 31 he is retiring after eleven years among the world's best. Not once, he claims, has he let the side down. For twelve seasons he has been one of the country's five best track athletes.

He has an Olympic silver medal, any number of European championship titles, major international successes, three dozen national championship titles and three victories in European Cup finals between 1965 and 1970.

The Edinburgh Cup final is his final bow. "I wanted," he says, "to take my leave after a season in which I have peaked for one last time." He did so in Munich at the athletics meeting with the United States, setting up a new national record of 13 min. 20.6 sec. over his distance. At Edinburgh he will have run for his country for the fiftieth time.



(Photo: Horstmüller)

Norpoth is not retiring to a sedentary life. He will carry on cross-country running, but for enjoyment only, and he will be playing tennis. But "I have to earn money. My work and family commitments are growing more and more pressing." Harald Norpoth is a sports instructor with the Bundeswehr in Warendorf. His family home is hidden away in the countryside. Only local people can show you the way, and there is no name on the gate to tell you who lives there. Norpoth has always kept himself to himself and taken good care not to gain notoriety. Two children are playing in the garden, a boy and a girl. A Mercedes is parked in front of the garage. The Norpoths seem to be fairly well off. They are typical Münster people. "I plan to take it easy now," he confides. A wooden shoe decorates garden furniture, proclaiming "Cross-Country Run for Grandpas, Bad Brückenau."

Looking back on his long-distance career, Norpoth sees both the good and the bad. "I myself have derived nothing but benefit," he notes. "The experience gained is invaluable, and with a name like mine you can always do well for yourself.

"Mind you, I have never needed to gloss over a blot in my copy-book. I have never, say, been in a pub where everyone is sent packing except me, the famous runner."

He stops to think before speaking his mind, creating a somewhat hesitant impression. It is not ofen that he replies without hesitation. This creates something of a barrier between him and his admirers.

"I am convinced that the amateur athletics association is not interested in me," he reckons. "It is depressing to see how little attention is paid to top-flight athletes as human beings with worries of their own."

Being a good runner is the least important qualification needed to take a youngster to the top, as Norpoth sees it. "It is far more important for his job to allow him time to train, for him to have a resolute character, an obliging family and parental home and to be intelligent. An athlete has to be capable of coping with publicity too."

That is asking a fair amount and if there is anything Norpoth as the spokesman for the national athletics team can do in the future, then this in the sector in which he can be of assistance.

What he feels he is really made for is evolving organisational methods in sport and arranging details of tournaments. He would very much like to lend a hand in supervising the sporting and family arrangements for top-flight athletes. But he is sceptical as to whether he is felt to be needed.

Robert Hartmann

(Kölner Stadt Anzeiger, 8 September 1973)